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FORSAKING TILDEN'S CAUSE

THE MEANING OF SENATOR JACOBS'S RECENT SPEECH.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN AND THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS TIRED OF THE SHAM REFORMER—THEY JOIN HANDS WITH KELLY IN OPPOSING HIS NOMINATION—CONSTERNATION IN THE TILDEN CAMP.

ALBANY, April 25.—Senator Jacobs's anti-Tilden pronunciamento continues to be a leading topic of discussion here, and the alarm and indignation which it has excited in the Tilden camp is only equaled by the delight and encouragement it has afforded to the Kelly branch of the Democracy. The *Argus* people are specially incensed that Jacobs should have repeated his utterances, and thereby confirmed his treason, after they had afforded him such a nice opportunity to crawl out of the scrape under cover of that convenient scapegoat, the immortal Mr. Pickwick. It is quite evident now that Mr. Jacobs was not only in earnest, but that his speech was premeditated, and that he sought the opportunity to make it. This being conceded, the next anxious query of the Tilden men is, did he speak his own sentiments only, or is he backed up in his utterances by the party managers in Kings County? Mr. Jacobs's well-known intimate relations with "Boss" McLaughlin make it all-important to know whether his anti-Tilden views are shared by that eminent Democratic wire-puller. The TIMES's correspondent is in a position to answer this question, and to assure the anxious Tilden men that Jacobs and the "Boss" are in perfect accord in this matter, and that the speech of the Senator is fully approved, even if it was not originally suggested, by the Brooklyn manipulator. A prominent Democrat from that city, who is thoroughly informed on the ins and outs of Brooklyn politics, gave the TIMES's correspondent to-day an inside view of the motives that have actuated the leaders of the party in Kings County for several years, and an explanation of their present attitude. His statements shall be given, as nearly as possible, in his own language:

"Everybody knows," said he, "at least all the Brooklyn people know, that there has never been any sincerity in the pretended love of the Democratic leaders there for Tilden. It has been a hollow mockery from the beginning. The most sincere man of the lot was "Boss" McLaughlin, simply because he is the only honest man in the crowd and was incapable of playing the hypocrite. And yet he had the least reason among them all to support Tilden's political fortunes. He was not in a position, as most of the others were, either to seek favors of Tilden or to fear his enmity. He had not stolen anything from the city, was not threatened with criminal suits that might consign him to a felon's cell, and was not under the necessity of making any bargain with Tilden to escape the hand of justice. Yet he was on terms of friendship with the so-called leaders of the party; he was well known to have a larger control over the rank and file of the party than any man in Brooklyn, and, in order to save his friends from merited punishment for their crimes against the city, he consented to become a disciple of Tilden, and to use his power with the masses to help them carry out their corrupt bargain with that eminent 'reformer.' He has been faithful to his trust ever since; he has sent delegation after delegation to Tilden's conventions, and when election day came he has rolled up full Democratic majorities for Tilden and his nominees. But the defeat of Tilden's candidate, Lucius Robinson, for Governor, last Fall, put a new phase on the condition of affairs. The leaders who had made the bargain with Tilden to save their own necks were relieved from further apprehension, and hence had no further use for the 'reformer.' Accordingly, they took the first opportunity after Robinson left the Gubernatorial chair to throw Tilden overboard. They and their organ, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, became the outspoken opponents of Tilden's renomination for the Presidency, on the pretense that he was not available. It so happened that about this time the *Eagle* got into a personal quarrel with 'Boss' McLaughlin, and threatened loudly to throw him overboard, too. Here was double treachery on the part of the 'Ring' leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy—treachery to the man whom they had bargained to follow through thick and thin, and treachery to the man who had enabled them thus far to carry out their bargain. To add insult to injury, the *Eagle* misrepresented the 'Boss' as the forlorn hope of the Tilden branch of the Brooklyn Democracy, when the truth was he never cared much for Tilden's fortunes, and was well aware that the rank and file of the party whom his influence had kept in the traces all these years, cared still less. McLaughlin is not the man to allow a march to be stolen on him in that way. If the 'Ring' leaders who were under such deep personal obligations to remain faithful to Tilden could so easily shake him off, he certainly could, although, as an honorable man, it doubtless caused him more compunctions of conscience than it did them. But it was necessary for him to get into the popular current in order to retain his power as 'Boss,' and as he saw the current setting in against Tilden, he was at last compelled to leave him to his fate. He made up his mind to do this at the Syracuse Convention, where he was a delegate, but, unlike the 'Ring' leaders who had followed Tilden so long, he possessed the decency not to allow himself to be chosen a delegate to Cincinnati to assist in slaughtering Tilden at the National Convention. He selected Judge Pratt, a pronounced anti-Tilden man, to perform this treacherous duty. After the convention was over, it was necessary for the 'Boss,' in view of the attempt to throw him overboard in Brooklyn, to define his position and set himself right before the Democratic masses of that city, and he selected his intimate friend Jacobs to do it. Jacobs's speech in the Senate was, therefore, the speech of the 'Boss,' and the 'Boss,' like Jacobs, stands by every word of it. And what is more, he will, in my opinion, continue to be 'Boss' of the Democracy in Brooklyn in spite of the attempts of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and its Ring owners to throw him overboard."

"What effect will this have on the Democratic Party in Brooklyn?" asked THE TIMES's correspondent.

"It will create a bitter quarrel among the leaders, and will divide the party on local affairs, but it will be united on the election of President."

"But supposing Tilden should be the nominee?"

"That will make no difference, except that there will be a lukewarmness in the canvass, and Tilden will not get, by any means, so large a vote as he did in 1876. But you will notice that neither of the Democratic factions in Brooklyn, nor any of the leaders, go to the extent of threatening to bolt, like Kelly, in case Tilden is nominated. On the contrary, they say they will support him. But they are opposed to his nomination, and will do all they can at Cincinnati to prevent it. McLaughlin, you will bear in mind, has been forced to proclaim himself an anti-Tilden man, in order to protect himself at home, for he knows full well that the rank and file of the party in Brooklyn are opposed to the nomination of Tilden. But on all other issues he will fight those treacherous would-be leaders who have formed a conspiracy to dethrone him as 'Boss,' and you may bet your boots he will come out victorious."

It would appear from the above that there is no longer any question about the attitude of the Kings County Democracy on the Presidential question. Senator Jacobs not only expressed his own sentiments, but the sentiments of the man who for years has virtually controlled the Democratic Party in Brooklyn. But whether he was right in declaring, as he did in his speech, that a majority of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are opposed to Tilden's nomination, remains to be seen. If they are, there was more deception, double-dealing, and treachery at Syracuse last Tuesday than was ever known in a convention before. It would appear unaccountable that a convention could adopt, by an almost unanimous vote, a platform whose sole issue is an allegation of "fraud" in the last Presidential election, and yet elect a delegation to Cincinnati who are to ignore the "fraud" issue altogether and throw overboard the man whose nomination would alone give it any force. The new Democratic State Committee, which was elected at Syracuse in the same manner as the delegates to Cincinnati, is to meet in this City on Friday week, when some light will probably be thrown on the subject. If L. B. Faulkner, who is known to be a sincere Tilden man, should be re-elected Chairman of the new committee, it will be a pretty fair indication that Tilden has a majority of the delegates to Cincinnati, and vice versa.

In the meantime there is to be a canvass of the Democratic members of both houses of the Legislature on Wednesday evening next, to get an expression of sentiment on the question of Tilden or anti-Tilden. The anti-Tilden men are confident that Jacobs's speech will be indorsed by a heavy majority in both houses. There is no doubt that all the Democrats in the Senate—seven in number—are opposed to Tilden's nomination. There are only two—Fowler and Stevens—outside of New-York and Brooklyn, and both of them were refused admittance into the Tilden convention at Syracuse, though claiming to be regularly elected, and by large majorities. The Democrats in the Assembly are, also, mostly from New-York and Brooklyn, and are nearly unanimous against Tilden; so the result of the canvass can readily be anticipated; but it is thought by the anti-Tilden men that it will have a good effect abroad to have it go forth that the Democratic members of the Legislature are opposed to Tilden, and this is the object of the caucus.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL EPH HOLLAND.

TILDEN'S REPEATING AGENT IN PERIL—THREATS TO REVEAL DEMOCRATIC SECRETS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Two attempts have been made during the past 48 hours to kill Eph Holland, the famous gambler and leader of the gang of repeaters which carried Cincinnati for Tilden in 1876. On Friday afternoon, Jake Aug, a noted keeper of a pool-room and a Democratic politician, shot at Holland on Vine-street. Holland returned the fire, and both were arrested. At an early hour this morning an attempt was made to assassinate Holland at his residence, on College-street. His wife was sitting in the front doorway, and on the steps before her was Arty Duffy, one of Holland's friends, who was evidently taken by the would-be assassin for Holland himself. Two pistol-shots were fired through an iron gate on the opposite side of the street. One of the balls struck the wall close by Duffy's head, and the other a little further off. Holland was inside the door, and was not hurt. At the Congressional election in 1876, Tilden sent $7,000 to Hamilton County. It was consigned to Democrats of too high standing to engage personally repeaters and buy Judges of Election, and, accordingly, Holland was employed, the assurance being given him that if he got into trouble his influential friends would "see him through." Holland did the work, was found out, tried, sentenced, and imprisoned for a year. He served out his time in Montgomery Jail, and all attempts to get him to reveal the names of the persons who stood behind him failed. He has kept the secret faithfully, but of late has worked against the Democrats, and threatened to make disclosures. Since his change of front he has received notices warning him to leave the country, and he declares that a plan has been formed to kill him before the National Democratic Convention meets. He says he has some facts to relate when that body meets that certain Democrats of prominence are determined shall not be related. Further events are awaited with interest.

THE DRIVEN WELL PATENTS.

THEIR CANCELLATION PROPOSED IN ORDER TO STOP THE PERSECUTION OF INNOCENT USERS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Another step has been taken by those who are so vigorously opposing the exactions to which so many persons have been subjected by the owners of the driven well patents. Hundreds of petitions have been sent to Congress by innocent sufferers, asking that the laws be so amended that the penalties for infringement may fall upon manufacturers and dealers and not upon innocent users of patented articles. Bills have been introduced for the purpose of preventing the persecution to which thousands of persons in the West have been subjected by firms which have endeavored to take them hundreds of miles from home to United States courts in cases involving not over $10 or $20. The driven well is the article which has made so much trouble in several States, and the manner of procedure has already been described in THE TIMES. Mr. Ryon, of Kansas, has introduced in the House a joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to bring suit in the name of the United States, to cancel the letters patent issued in 1868, and 1871, to Nelson W. Green, for this kind of well, on the ground that Green was not the original inventor, and that the device had been in use for years in many parts of the country, and had long been common property.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The steamer Strassburg, of the Baltimore and Bremen Line, which arrived this morning, brought 1,914 emigrants from Germany, Austria, Sweden, and Norway. This is said to be the largest number of emigrants ever brought across the Atlantic by one ship on a single voyage. On arriving they appeared to be in excellent condition and health. During the passage seven deaths of infants occurred and two births. This afternoon they started for the West in four trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to settle principally in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Six County Conventions were held yesterday. Morgan, White, Lawrence, and Massac Counties sent three Grant delegates each to the State Convention. Boone County sends five Blaine delegates, headed by Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, and Menard County sends a solid delegation for Blaine. In an important primary election in McLean County, a Bloomington dispatch says Blaine is ahead, and all the precincts but one heard from.

THE WHITTAKER MYSTERY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 25.—A dispatch from West Point to the *Eagle* states that the Whittaker Board of Inquiry will meet at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to hear the report of a third expert—Mr. Ames, of New-York—who has been at work on the handwriting given to the previous experts.

ALLEGED MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 25.—A special dispatch to the *News*, dated City of Mexico, April 20, says: "The Federal troops have been ordered away from Colima, because the Governor of that State complained of their interfering with the election."

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

THE DRIFT OF PARTY FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

A DISPOSITION TO LET THE NORTH SELECT A CANDIDATE—REPUBLICANS GENERALLY FOR GRANT—DEMOCRATS MIXED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—Political questions are but little discussed at the present time in this State, as the canvass is not yet fairly opened. The State debt continues to be the leading local issue, and threatens to disturb the councils of the Democracy, as there are many who are in favor of taking a bold stand in defense of the honor and credit of the State, while others, probably a majority, want an "equitable" settlement. An attempt will be made to unite and harmonize the party, but should this movement miscarry the result of the next State election may be disastrous to the Democracy and advantageous to the Republicans, who generally take high grounds in favor of paying the public indebtedness of the State.

As to national politics, the people of Tennessee are not disposed to urge persistently their Presidential preferences, but will allow the North to name the candidates. This is the feeling among both Republicans and Democrats. The latter realize that they would only imperil the success of their ticket by doing anything that might be construed by the North into an attempt at dictation, while the former, having no electoral votes to give, will passively submit to the action of their Northern brethren, from a sense of modesty. But the adherents of both parties, while they generally express a willingness to support the respective nominees of the Chicago and Cincinnati Conventions, are nevertheless, very much divided in their choice of candidates; the choice of the Democrats taking a much wider range than that of the Republicans. The TIMES's correspondent has before him more than 75 statements from intelligent correspondents living in every quarter of the State, giving the choice of the people of their respective places, so far as practicable, for President. A few extracts will give a general idea of public sentiment upon this question.

A correspondent, writing from Chattanooga, East Tennessee, says: "Careful inquiry among the leaders of the Democrats here develop the fact that the prevailing sentiment is for Bayard or Hancock. The anti-Tilden men are much the most numerous, but their opposition is divided into many preferences, Bayard, Hancock, Thurman, Palmer, Hendricks, and Jewett. The Tilden element, though a minority, comprises some of the boldest and most active party workers—men whose influence in convention will be strong. The feeling against Tilden is stronger among the masses than among the leaders. Among Republicans, a majority of the active party leaders and a vast majority of the masses, both in the City and country, prefer Grant. The delegation from here to the State Convention is a strong Grant one. Sherman has some following here among business men and Federal office-holders, but numerically his strength is very little. There is some sympathy for Blaine, who is more popular than Sherman. The sentiment among Republicans seems to be that the Southern Republicans should refrain from any semblance of dictating the nomination, but should be willing to accept whoever the majority of the Northern delegates prefer."

From Franklin, Middle Tennessee: "There is virtually no opposition to Tilden hereabout. He has positive strength, both among the leaders and masses. There is not a man in the party who could so thoroughly unify Democracy in this county as Tilden. Grant is beyond doubt the choice of the Republicans of this county, but the 'chief of the party' says he has never believed he would be nominated, and, while he regards Grant as the strongest of all Republicans in the South, thinks that his nomination would, to some extent, divide the party in the North, and regards Grant weaker with the Republican masses than Blaine."

From McMinnville, Middle Tennessee: "It is easy to tell who the Republicans prefer—it is Grant all the time. But it is much more difficult to ascertain who the Democrats prefer, as none of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency fills the bill with hope of success."

From a prominent citizen and ex-Congressman of Clarksville, Middle Tennessee: "The Democracy of this county will be solid for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, but two-thirds of them are to-day for Tilden. The masses are much more unanimous for him than the politicians. The Republicans are much more reticent than I have ever known them to be. I hear of some who are outspoken against the third term. The leaders, those who hold the Federal offices, are more inclined to Sherman than Blaine or Grant."

From Memphis, West Tennessee: "I find, after careful inquiry among the leading Democrats of the county, that Seymour is probably the choice of a majority for President, but, believing him to be sincere in his intentions to decline the nomination if it is offered to him, they have centred upon Bayard as the next most available candidate. Tilden could not carry this county if nominated. Among the Republicans Sherman is the favorite of the Federal office-holders, and Grant of the masses."

The above extracts give some idea as to the drift of political sentiment in this State. In intercourse with the leaders and masses of the Democratic Party in this city and county, a variety of preferences is expressed—some are for Tilden, some for Bayard, and some for Hancock, and the name of Seymour has of late grown much in public favor. But while individual preferences are expressed, none hesitate to say that they will heartily support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whoever he may be, and they are not unwilling to let the Democracy of the North make the selection. The majority of the Democrats in this State undoubtedly favor the renomination of Mr. Tilden, while among the Republicans Grant is a very decided favorite. But there is no such marked personality in the Democratic Party as Grant is in the Republican Party. An anti-third-term circular, emanating from St. Louis, will soon be handed around among Republicans of this and other cities of the State.

GRANT'S SOUTHERN SUPPORTERS.

JUDGE MACKAY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CONSIDERS HIS ELECTION CERTAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Judge Mackay, of South Carolina, who is now in Washington, expresses the belief that the state of affairs is such at the South that the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency seems certain. Judge Mackay thinks the claim made by some advocates of the ex-President that he would obtain, if nominated at Chicago, the Electoral vote of eight Southern States, is an exaggeration, but he has no doubt that he would receive enough votes, added to those he would receive from Northern and Western States, to insure his election. "Grant's prestige in our section," said Judge Mackay, "makes him really more eminent in the minds of our people than in the minds of those of the North. He has a wonderful control of the martial element. A vast number of the soldiers of the Confederate Army will back him. Still, I think his entire lot with the South is dependent upon his letter of acceptance, which, I have no doubt, will be of the most complete nationally pacific character, and will capture a large portion of the South. I entertain no doubt whatever of Grant's nomination at Chicago."

GRANT THE CHOICE OF ILLINOIS.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, one of the best known lawyers in the country, and a political orator second to none, was at the St. James Hotel in this City yesterday. Mr. Storrs states it as his opinion that the Illinois State Convention will instruct the State delegates to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant. He believes the delegations from Michigan and Wisconsin will be divided between Grant and Blaine. In reference to the candidacy of Gen. Grant, Mr. Storrs remarked: "I believe Gen. Grant will certainly be nominated by the Chicago Convention. If nominated, he will accept. I have not seen Gen. Grant since his return to Illinois, and I know nothing from conversation with him. I don't think he has conversed with any one on the subject; but any of his opponents who are deriving comfort from the idea that he will not accept the nomination had better abandon that source of consolation at once." In reference to the attitude of the Hon. E. B. Washburne toward Gen. Grant, Mr. Storrs remarked that he was a sincere and earnest promoter of Grant's nomination, and had no idea of becoming a candidate himself.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

TILDEN AND ANTI-TILDEN SENTIMENTS—IS IT WALLACE OR RANDALL?

SCRANTON, April 25.—Pennsylvania Democratic factions will try their strength in the State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg on Wednesday next, and the result is awaited with anxiety throughout the Commonwealth. Since the success of Randall means the success of Tilden as the State's first choice for President, so far as the Democracy is concerned, the contest of the chiefs assumes more than local interest. Just now the battle is creating an unusual stir among the Democrats of this section, and men who a month ago were ready to denounce both contestants are rapidly taking sides, so that on the meeting of the convention it will be a hard matter to find a delegate who is not arrayed either under the banner of Randall or that of Wallace.

The success of Samuel J. Tilden at the New-York Convention has inspired his Pennsylvania adherents with fresh courage, and they have grown loud in his cause. James P. Barr, of Pittsburg, who is the Sir Oracle of the Democracy in the western part of the State, regards the success of Tilden with unfeigned delight. Mr. Barr is at the head of the Pittsburg *Post*, and the Sage of Gramercy Park has not had a more zealous champion than he through good and ill repute. At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature Mr. Barr's brother and a colaborer in the cause named Tim O'Leary circulated a violent petition among the Democratic members of the House and Senate denunciatory of the "counting-out" process, and proclaiming the justice of Tilden's claims on his party anew. This document received the signature almost of every Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and is now a matter of record. Mr. Barr, in a recent interview, speaks very enthusiastically of the Syracuse platform, and will urge its adoption next Wednesday. He thinks it should be adopted also by the National Convention.

He indulges in a scathing criticism of John Kelly, who, he says, has hitherto had some power in his State, "but when brought under the withering electric light of a national Edison at a National Convention, he will fade away like a mist." Mr. Barr thinks that "Mr. Kelly's friendship is far more baleful than his enmity, and whoever is put forward as the protégé of John Kelly will be committing political suicide. If he goes to the National Convention and attempts to say 'You shall not nominate Tilden in any instance, but you must nominate my man,' Kelly will find himself toppling on the brink of a precipice, from whose depths his friends will be unable to save him." Kelly, Wallace, and Dorsheimer are, according to Mr. Barr, "in the same boat, paddling with the same stick."

Mr. Barr thinks Mr. Tilden will certainly be nominated, and that he has no second choice. He also regards Gen. Grant as an easy man to beat, and thinks Wednesday's convention will be for Tilden. He adds: "Mr. Wallace has been claiming the convention by two-thirds, but I guess we know what we are talking about, and we will have no trouble." Speaking of the Philadelphia snarl between the Vaux and McGowan factions, Barr says the question will be decided by the convention, and will be determined in favor by the delegates fairly and honestly elected. The people of Pennsylvania, in his opinion, want Tilden, and the matter has, he says, passed out of the hands of the politicians.

The outcome of the convention will principally—in fact, I may say entirely—depend on which wing of the Philadelphia delegation is admitted to the convention. The Vaux delegation being controlled by Randall, will, of course, if admitted, show that the convention is for Tilden; while the McGowan party, marshaled by Wallace, will indicate the reverse.

Here in North-eastern Pennsylvania the feeling is not in favor of Tilden, and much apprehension is felt concerning the wrangle of the Philadelphia factions. Mr. F. A. Beamish, who is one of the delegates from this district, and widely known among Pennsylvania Democrats, having been Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives under their administration a few years ago, says that there is a belief among the Democracy that Tilden is not a candidate. Beamish thinks that Randall is likely to be Tilden's choice for the Presidency, and in that event the Democracy of the State would have no objection to presenting his name in the National Convention as their standard-bearer. He says that, while Tilden is not available, the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not like to be placed in the attitude of striking him down. If the issue should arise between Hancock and Tilden in the State Convention, Hancock will, in his opinion, carry the day by a large majority. Mr. Beamish says he has carefully scanned the list of delegates, and he is familiar with most of the names. Beamish thinks the McGowan faction, under the party rules of Philadelphia, should be recognized as the regular delegation. Men who are going there in the interest of the party believe that neither the Vaux nor the McGowan delegation should be victimized or treated with disrespect. A portion of each delegation should be admitted, and a committee appointed by the convention to reorganize the Democratic Party in Philadelphia and disband the McGowan and Vaux factions as composed at present. Apropos of the question of permanent Chairman of the convention, the Democracy of North-eastern Pennsylvania will urge Edwin Shortz, of Luzerne, for the position. He is able and unobjectionable, as he is not an adherent of either faction, and his choice for President is Horatio Seymour.

The *personnel* of the convention will be superior, in point of ability, to any Democratic State Convention held in Pennsylvania for many years, and the cause of Tilden will have some able champions and opponents. Prominent among his adherents on the floor will be Congressman Stenger, Malcolm Hay, James H. Hopkins, Counselor Gibbons, Robert A. Packer—son of the late Asa Packer—and Uncle Jacob Zeigler, the old war-horse who edits the Butler *Herald*. Uncle Jake hoped, when a Democratic Congress assumed power at Washington, that his distinguished party services would entitle him to a position. Accordingly, he packed his carpet-bag and hied to the national capital. There he hung about several days, but he got "nary a position," and he returned home in disgust. On his way back he met a friend, to whom he related his experience, adding that "the more he knew of men, the greater his respect for dogs." Jake is a strong Tildenite, as is also William L. Scott, of Erie, and others prominent in the party all over the State.

Among the anti-Tilden men who will rally to the standard of Wallace are Spear, of Milton; John Reilly, Senatorial delegate from Altoona; Editor Benjamin Whitman, of Erie; State Senator Schnatterly, and Joseph Bogart, of the Luzerne *Leader*. The fact that the Vaux delegation is headed by Bill McMullin, Randall's right bower, entitles it to more prominence in the fight than it would otherwise possess, and there is every likelihood of a full-fledged shindy breaking out at the very start of the convention. Viewed from any standpoint, the gathering will be undoubtedly an interesting one, and if it does not edify the public to any considerable extent, it will certainly furnish some lively amusement for the country.

The dissensions by which the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania is torn into shreds are manifest everywhere. Yesterday a rival convention was held here to elect two delegates from the Sixth District to the State Convention, in opposition to F. A. Beamish and A. H. Christy. The Hon. George Sanderson, an ex-member of the Legislature, and Aaron A. Chase, of the *Times*, were chosen. Sanderson made a long speech, in which he proclaimed himself a candidate for the National Convention. He regarded the coming Presidential contest as the most solemn and important held in the country since the Declaration of Independence. There is a contest from almost every Senatorial and Representative district in this section, and a lively time is looked for at Harrisburg next Wednesday.

THE MURDER OF DE YOUNG

AN EFFORT TO IMPLICATE MAYOR KALLOCH IN THE CRIME.

THE MOTIVE OF THE ASSASSIN STILL A MATTER OF SURMISE—THE MURDERED MAN'S BROTHER ASSERTS THAT HE DID NOT CIRCULATE THE KALLOCH PAMPHLETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The assassination of Charles De Young by the disreputable son of the disreputable Mayor of this city is still the one theme of conversation, and only one opinion regarding the murderer is expressed. On all sides his cowardly attack upon De Young is condemned, and the majesty of the law is invoked to reward him as he deserves. Even among the enemies of the murdered man none are to be found who are willing to raise a voice in justification of Kalloch. The Working Men's Party representatives say little about the tragedy. On Friday night the theory was started that, enraged at the continued attacks made by the *Chronicle* on the Mayor, which have resulted in a movement to impeach that officer, these men had egged young Kalloch on to do the deed, and had made him drunk in order to imbue him with some sort of a substitute for the courage which he lacks by nature; but thus far not a single fact to give coloring to such a theory has been brought to light. Kalloch had been drinking on Friday, but he was no more drunk when he killed De Young than he had been daily for several weeks before. If the deed was prompted by the Kearneyites, as a political measure, it has certainly recoiled with disastrous effect upon their heads. Just as the bullet of De Young made Kalloch Mayor of San Francisco, the five bullets of young Kalloch seem likely to release his father from the duties and responsibilities of the office which he has disgraced. With the suspicion already more than half formed in the public mind that the elder Kalloch conspired with the younger, and planned this dastardly crime, events are now rapidly tending to the impeachment and removal of the preacher-politician. So far as the De Young family are concerned, the murder of its head has, to a certain extent, caused a revolution in popular feeling. The dead man has more friends to-day than the living man could ever command. That he would die in some such manner as he has died was a common prediction in San Francisco, but when the fulfillment came, everybody seems to have been just as much amazed and just as sincerely shocked as though the event had never been thought of. The provocation for the tragedy is looked upon as altogether inadequate, even by that class of citizens who are firm believers in the right of a man to avenge his "honor" with the pistol. In this case, it is urged, Kalloch really had no "honor" to be wounded, and, as a consequence, none to avenge; but if he had possessed a modicum of that commodity, the Kearney Mayor of this city was amply able to fight his own battles without calling upon his son for aid. In this respect there is no parallel between the tragedy and the shooting of Kalloch by De Young last Summer. The latter assaulted the vile slanderer of an old and feeble mother; young Kalloch assumed to revenge the wrongs of a father who was worshiped at the Sand Lots as a fighting preacher.

Business at the *Chronicle* office went on as usual yesterday, the only evidence of the tragedy being the closed blinds, which gave to the business office a funereal aspect, and the guard of policemen around the door to prevent the intrusion of mere curiosity-seekers. During the day small groups of men congregated in the vicinity of the building, and peered curiously at the darkened windows while they discussed the affair of the night before. There were no demonstrations, however, either by the friends or enemies of the De Youngs, and the Police were not called on during the day to do any but peaceable service. Indeed, the fears which were entertained on Friday night of an outbreak of the lawless elements of the city, and an attempt to do violence to the body of De Young or to rescue his murderer from the grasp of the law, have all vanished, and the city is comparatively calm, considering the exciting tragedy which has taken place. At the Morgue an idle throng assembled, anxious to catch a glimpse of the murdered man, but the Police found no serious difficulty in preserving the desired freedom from annoyance while the body remained there. After the autopsy had been made and the remains had been viewed by the Coroner's jury, they were taken to the residence of Mrs. De Young, in Eddy-street, to be prepared for the funeral.

To a reporter who visited Harry De Young, the brother of Charles, and now sole proprietor of the *Chronicle*, he said that he had not the least idea of the causes which led to the shoooting of his brother. Referring to the circulation of the pamphlet containing the record of Mayor Kalloch's trial for adultery in Boston in 1857, Mr. De Young said: "I cannot say whether that was the assassin's grievance or not. He certainly had no reason to suppose that my brother had anything whatever to do with the pamphlets. We were not interested in their circulation in the slightest measure, and we did not even know of their existence until one of them was shown to us by a friend."

"Was not your brother's trip to the East lately made for the purpose of procuring fresh material for newspaper assaults on the Mayor?" asked the reporter.

"By no means," was the immediate answer. "Charley's visit East had no connection whatever with Mayor Kalloch or his own approaching trial for shooting that worthy last year. His business was solely to make contracts with certain manufacturers for the delivery of the paper on which the *Chronicle* is printed. On his way back here, he did stop over a few days in Kansas, and while there he learned some very damaging facts against Mayor Kalloch, but it was not his intention to use either them or the pamphlet as a means of defense at his trial. If the scoundrel has killed my brother with any such notion as that in his head, he has made a great and terrible mistake."

Inquiry at the Post Office with regard to the pamphlets which are supposed to have been the immediate cause of the tragedy, throws but little light on the mystery surrounding their appearance in this city. They have all come through the mail, and they began to come to the office last Wednesday. Many of them were circulated on that day, and many more on Thursday and Friday. Nearly every influential business man and prominent politician found one in his Post Office box during these three days. If the Postmaster knows where they came from, he is reluctant to tell for the present, and is dumb to all inquiries regarding them.

The assassin, Kalloch, is still reticent in regard to the motive which prompted his crime. If he was drunk when he committed the act, he is perfectly sober now, but he expresses no regret at the death of his victim. On being asked if he possessed any evidence connecting Charles De Young with the appearance of the pamphlets in San Francisco, he declined to answer, saying that he was in the hands of counsel, and considered it the part of wisdom and prudence to say nothing about his position at present. His father went to the station-house about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It was the first meeting of the father and son since the tragedy, and they remained locked up in the cell together for about an hour, but nothing is known of the nature of their interview. At the end of the conference the prisoner was taken before the Police Judge, the Mayor accompanying him. His counsel pleaded the popular excitement and lack of time for preparation, and the hearing of the case was continued until next Thursday.

The *Chronicle* this morning prints a further account of the murder, in which some facts are given which tend strongly to implicate Mayor Kalloch in the crime of which his son has, up to this time, alone been accused. The *Chronicle* says that Dr. H. H. Thrall, residing at No. 118 Geary-street—three blocks south from Bush-street, and almost within a stone's throw of the new *Chronicle* building—his wife and his daughter have all made statements to a *Chronicle* reporter to the effect that on the evenings of last Wednesday and Thursday, two men, believed by them to be the Rev. I. S. Kalloch and his son, visited a house opposite their residence in a cautious and mysterious manner, and remained there for some time. The Doctor and his family further assert that on Friday evening, just previous to the shooting of De Young, Mayor Kalloch and his son again visited the house together. A few minutes after 8 o'clock that night, Dr. Thrall went to a neighboring drug store, and there heard of the murder. While the doctor was absent, his wife and daughter saw two boys come running to the opposite house, and as soon as they were admitted the lights were suddenly extinguished. Soon after this occurrence the house was illuminated again, and remained so that night to a much later hour than usual. During the visit of the men, supposed to be the two Kallochs, just before the shooting, their motions were partly observable through a window, and they appeared to be talking and acting in an excited manner. A *Chronicle* reporter, who passed the house later in the evening, saw Mayor Kalloch's colored servant standing on the steps, and a few minutes afterward a cab drove up containing City Auditor Dunn, ex-Deputy Sheriff Clayton, and a young man, unidentified at present. The two latter entered the house, but soon came out, joined Dunn in the cab, and were driven in the direction of the City Hall. The *Chronicle* assumes that these movements, taken in conjunction with sundry minor circumstances, indicate that the killing of Charles De Young was the result of a deliberate conspiracy between Mayor Kalloch and his son.

With this story, which was furnished to the other papers last night, in his hand, a reporter drove to the residence of Mayor Kalloch last evening. On alighting at the door he was confronted by half a dozen bullies from the Sand Lots, who demanded his name and business. The reporter, after giving the desired information, asked: "What are you doing here?" The answer from a burly spokesman was suggestive. "We're here," he said, "to see that Mike De Young doesn't assassinate the Mayor." Satisfying the men that his errand was a peaceful one, the reporter was allowed to approach the door, but on effecting communication with those in the house, he was told that the Mayor was asleep and could not be disturbed. To-day two detectives visited the house opposite Dr. Thrall's, and found that Mayor Kalloch's colored servant, who said that he was sick with rheumatism, was occupying a room in the house. He was questioned at length, but nothing of importance was elicited, further than that the Mayor and his son had been in the habit of visiting him there during his illness.

The funeral of Charles De Young took place this afternoon from the residence of his mother, in Eddy-street, between Leavenworth and Jones. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Yerba Buena Lodge of Odd-fellows, of which the murdered man was a member. Every inch of room in the house was occupied by friends and employes of De Young, and several thousand persons were congregated in the streets in the immediate vicinity. Mrs. De Young was led tottering to her seat near the casket, by Harry, and sat through the services with dry eyes, although the death of her favorite son has nearly killed her. At the conclusion of the ceremonies hundreds crowded around the casket to take a last look at the features of the dead journalist, who had filled so prominent a position in the local councils of his adopted city and State. The Odd-fellows and the press of San Francisco were largely represented. After the services at the house a procession was formed, the Odd-fellows leading, followed by a long line of carriages containing the mourners, and hundreds of pedestrians, and proceeded to the Odd-fellows' Cemetery where the last rites were observed, and the body was interred.

From the Call.

"The sentiment of the law-abiding citizens is one of regret that the law was not trusted to right whatever wrong may have been committed. The delays of the law are often irritating, and sometimes inexplicable, but in all civilized communities it is the arbiter between man and man whose decision must be abided by. This is the view of the case which the community will come to when the present excitement has passed away. It is high time that the public should find some means to put a stop to these personal wrangles which keep society in a ferment. We have tolerated them too long, and the natural results are such tragedies as we have now to record."

From the Alta.

"The killing of Charles De Young was a vulgar assassination, and is a dark blot on San Francisco's record. The dead man was far from blameless, but he on whose account the crime was committed was not irreproachable in reputation or reticent in speech, and had little excuse to have slander against him avenged by a bullet. Indignant public opinion and inexorable rigor of the law should insist that such offenses shall no longer be committed with impunity in our midst."

From the Post.

"The homicide last night was the natural, logical, and inevitable outcome of the example set by the deceased. Isaac M. Kalloch appealed to the popular court of last resort to vindicate his family honor, precisely as Charles De Young had done eight months before, the only difference in their respective cases being the fatal ending. In both the intent was criminal, viewed from a strictly legal and moral standpoint; in both malice aforethought stood self-attested; in both justification is sought in the provocation of unbridled vituperation and disgusting slander."

From the Examiner.

"It was a deliberate assassination, and the assassin had manifestly premeditated the atrocious act with a malignant determination to make no failure of his fatal purpose. The murder of last night was another, and the last tragic chapter, in this most unfortunate and deplorable trouble. For the peace, order, and good name of San Francisco, it should be the end of lawless violence and criminal shedding of blood."

From the Bulletin.

"The causes which lie at the bottom of the feud are reckless journalism on one hand and border politics on the other."

A SWEEPING SUNDAY LAW.

LOUISVILLE NEWSPAPER MEN, CHURCH ASSISTANTS, HACKMEN, AND OTHERS TO BE REPORTED FOR INDICTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—The population of Louisville has increased very fast in the last few years, and with the rapid growth the vices which rise and have their death in all metropolitan cities have come and grown to alarming proportions. Among these have been a species of Sunday theatricals as vicious and demoralizing as ever existed. These Sunday amusements have been given in the gardens, and public sentiment growing strong against them, the Legislature recently passed a Sunday law so sweeping in its nature that it is now unlawful to do any manner of work or conduct even a restaurant on the Sabbath. Beginning with midnight on Saturday, the Police visited all the newspapers offices and reported all persons found at work to the Grand Jury for indictment. All saloons were closed and all public hacks sent to their stables. To-day the Police visited the church of the Rev. Stuart Robinson, procured the name of the sexton and organist, and will report them for indictment, the law saying that all persons who receive pay for services of any kind on Sunday shall be punished. This rigid enforcement, unexpected as it was, produced a profound sensation and is due to the determination of the Mayor to execute the new law in all its provisions. The Citizens' League, of which Dr. Stuart Robinson is Chairman, backed by the *Courier-Journal*, advocated the passage of this law, but the *Courier-Journal* is now opposing it, probably not having understood when advocating it the sweeping character of its provisions, which will make newspapers suffer as well as other kinds of business.

THE NOVA SCOTIA FODDER FAMINE.

HALIFAX, April 25.—Reports of distress in the eastern parts of the Province, especially in Cape Briton, owing to the scarcity of fodder for cattle, continue to reach this city. In some cases seed is fed to cattle to keep them alive, while in other cases cattle are being killed, as the farmers have nothing to give them to eat.

A CHICAGO CLERGYMAN'S CALL.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D. D., for the past six years Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, informed his congregation to-day that he had accepted a call from St. John's Wood Church, London, England. Dr. Gibson was formerly Pastor of a church in Montreal.

DEATH-DEALING CYCLONES

SEVERAL VILLAGES IN ILLINOIS DEVASTATED.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF TORNADOES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF THE STATE—MANY LIVES LOST, AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., April 25.—A terrible cyclone, scarcely less violent and destructive than that which visited Western Missouri a week ago, passed over a portion of Christian County, a little after 7 o'clock last night, plowing its way through the timber, and scattering houses, barns, and fences in its course. The storm approached from the South-west and bore to the North-east, verging from right to left. It is described as being a dark funnel-shaped cloud, point downward, and came with a roar like a mighty cataract. It was of only a few minutes' duration, and was followed by a dead calm. Its course was marked through a space 30 rods wide and 10 miles long, and the destruction of life and property was terrible. Those killed outright were Mrs. T. J. Langley and two children of Alonzo Cutler, and all of them were mangled in a horrible manner. One of the Cutler children was found this morning in a brush-pile, 200 yards from the house, with the upper part of its skull gone. Besides these, Mrs. Cutler, John Hay, Harry Langley, Mrs. Hoefner and two children, Alexander Elliot, James Watts and wife, and George Higgins and wife are not expected to live. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins seem to be in the most precarious condition. They sought shelter from the storm behind a chicken-coop, and several hours after were picked up a quarter of a mile away, mangled almost past recognition. The other wounded ones are Lizzie Leigh, Thomas Chew, two children of John Hay, T. J. Langley and child, Benjamin Leigh, three children of Mrs. Hoefner, Mrs. Elliot, T. W. Brents, and Thomas Hill. The destruction of property is far in excess of any caused by storm in this section. Fifteen or twenty dwelling-houses, barns, and other farm property were leveled to the ground, and débris was carried by the wind miles from where it was picked up. The Willow Ford Bridge, across South Fork, was torn to atoms, and some of the heavy timbers have been found a mile away. The damage done houses, barns, fences, wheat fields, and stock will reach $60,000. Some of the fairest portions of the farming lands in the county are laid desolate, and many families are left destitute of clothing, homes, and food. The wonder is that a greater number of persons were not killed outright, and people are waiting in almost breathless anxiety lest the worst has not yet been told. Relief has been furnished to those who are bereft of the necessaries of life, and further assistance will be rendered to those who have been left destitute of the means of carrying on their farming business. Many of those visited by the storm are tenant farmers, and everything they possessed in the world has been destroyed. As soon as the news reached this place last night, all the physicians and many citizens set out for the scene of the calamity to render all necessary assistance.

Any description of the condition of the country devastated would be inadequate. Great trees were torn up by the roots and carried rods away. The bodies of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are lying around everywhere, some of them having been thrown against the ground so violently as almost to bury them. One horse was found standing on its head in a barn; others were run through with rails. Miles of fencing are down. Many people escaped almost miraculously. Some sought refuge in caves and cellars, and escaped without injury.

MEDORA, Ill., April 25.—A terrible cyclone struck Sheffield, nine miles north of this place, about 6 o'clock last evening, playing sad havoc with houses, barns, and fences. J. H. & J. M. Valentine's store was blown from its foundations, and completely wrecked. Their loss is $10,000. Two powder-cans, which were in the store, were ignited in some way, and exploded, injuring Mr. Valentine badly, and fatally injuring his clerk. The storm took a north-easterly direction, sweeping everything before it. Nothing was left of many houses but the foundations. Mrs. Abner Haynes was blown about 200 yards and instantly killed. In nearly every house the inmates were more or less injured. Trees were taken up by the roots and hurled in every direction, blocking the roads. A reporter, in company with 15 persons, had to cut his road through in visiting the ruins. Everything is being done to care for those injured and left destitute. Not less than $100,000 worth of property was destroyed within a district three miles long and one-half mile wide.

EDINBURG, Ill., April 25.—Several severe tornadoes passed over this section last night, between 8 and 10 o'clock. The storm was the most severe that ever occurred here. Its track was a quarter of a mile wide. The house and barn of Lige Miller were blown down. Smith Oiler's house and barn, and Giggins's house and barn were torn to pieces, and Mr. and Mrs. Giggins were carried through the air for a quarter of a mile. They were seriously injured, and Mr. Giggins is still insensible. This morning the barn of Henry D. Lunt was struck by lightning and burned. There are rumors of other buildings being destroyed and persons injured.

CLARKSDALE, Ill., April 25.—A terrible cyclone swept over West Prairie, three miles west of this place, this afternoon, carrying everything in its way. The wind blew from the south-west. As soon as the storm ceased, word was sent to this place for assistance, and Dr. G. Walton and J. T. McDonald hastened to the scene of devastation. The house of S. W. Hawkins was the first place struck, the dwelling and barn being leveled to the ground, but, luckily, none of the family were seriously injured. Patrick Percell's residence was next in line. It was partially demolished. The cyclone next struck and unroofed the house of the Widow Carlton. It then seemed to gather renewed vigor, and from this time on literally swept everything in its path. E. Leigh's house, a large two-story frame structure, costing $3,000, was blown away. The family having sought safety in the cellar, escaped with slight injury. Tom Langley's house was carried away, his wife killed, and child fatally injured. Alexander Elliott had two ribs and his nose broken. He is likely to die. Thomas Brentz was severely injured on the head, and there is little chance of his recovery. One child of William Grubbs was carried away, and up to this time has not been found. Horses and cattle were picked up by the wind and carried as far as a mile away. This whole section is in an uproar, and scarcely anything can as yet be known of the amount of the damage.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Further reports of last night's storm show that it extended over the whole North-west, with frequent tornadoes and like phenomena. At Loraine, Iowa, a cyclone on Friday night destroyed everything in its path, which was half a mile in width. Seven houses were leveled to the ground, and a number of out-buildings were destroyed. Several persons were seriously injured. Last night's rain and lightning caused much damage in Chicago, but only in small amounts. About half a dozen persons were injured by the lightning striking houses. Rochester, near Springfield, Ill., and Carlinville, also had severe and destructive wind-storms.

Cold weather and heavy soil have prevented seeding in most parts of the North-west, and farmers are much behind with Spring work. This seems to be particularly the case in Minnesota. Reports about Winter wheat are conflicting. In Illinois it seems to be in excellent condition, while in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin it has been seriously damaged during an open Winter, and in some counties will be almost a failure.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

CHANNEL, Newfoundland, April 25.—The gulf is full of ice. The French vessels harbored here cannot get past Cape Ray. No vessels have passed yet.

NOTED PEOPLE OF PARIS

TWO BRILLIANT RECEPTIONS.

THE ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS OF FASHIONABLE PARIS SALONS—A NEW SOPRANO—THE PATTI SEASON—MME. VAN ZANDT'S SUCCESS.

PARIS, April 12.—When the last of the revelers left Juliette Lamber's *salons*, on the morrow of the most brilliant fête which Paris has seen since the fall of the Empire, all hoped that it would have its pendant ere the season closed. But this was asking too much; two such balls were not possible in the same Winter; everybody knew this, yet everybody was sorry for it, as even the sternest of statesmen, the gravest of politicians, like to gaze, now and then, on something more attractive than an array of black coats, to hear something more pleasing than men's voices. Mme. Adam's Wednesdays are an institution; one is sure to meet there every one who is famous in statecraft and art and literature. I cannot say that many are called and few are chosen, but I can say that the fair hostess makes a very careful choice among the legions who apply for admission. Yet, save herself, there is not a lady present, and her friends began to murmur at the exclusion, and Mme. Adam compromised, and promised that once a month invitations should be extended. She had already given a wonderful treat to society, when, on Feb. 13, M. Jean Aicard read his exquisite poem, "Mitte et Noré" to the representatives of the press, but this was a special invitation, it did not include one-hundredth part of her admirers, and worse still, it was not on a Wednesday evening, and as feminine ambition aspired to getting an invitation for a Wednesday evening, Mme. Adam has yielded. The series commenced on Wednesday last, and, of course, as people are never satisfied, they ask why did they not commence earlier. There are only two more. As I was of the elect, I can tell about it, and as one of the fair guests is learned in toilet mysteries, I can even tell how some of the personages were dressed, which I confess would have been impossible for me to do, without assistance, being in such matters—although an admirer—as ignorant as one of M. De Bornier's Huns. By 9:30 o'clock, there was a file of carriages half a mile long upon the Boulevard, and a great crowd of spectators about the doors of the Nouvelle Revue; it was the same at 11, and at midnight the flood of new arrivals had not ceased. We got seats where we could, and we stood in corners where we could not, and we—one and all—received at least a smile and a word of welcome from Mme. Adam, who possesses to the supreme degree that great science, so rare yet so appreciated when found, tact. To every one, great or small, she had something kind to say, as he entered the grand drawing-room, hung with its tasteful blue-gray satin brocade, to pass on to the Oriental boudoir, or the dining-room of sculptured oak, where the political celebrities were congregated. Mme. Adam was attired in white satin, the body high-necked, but from which the absence of all sleeves allowed us to admire arms of sculptural beauty. Bouquets of purple roses—Bauland roses they call them—of antique satin ornamented the head-dress and the corsage. The train, very long, was in flat plaits up to the waist; the front *à la Medicis* opened upon a narrow *tablier* with *crevés bouffants*, and on each side a magnificent embroidery and fringes of pearls. It was simple, but in irreproachable taste, a quality for which our hostess is as celebrated as she is for her grace and courtesy. But, we must go on to her guests. First, a word for her pretty daughter, Mme. Legond, who also wore a satin gown—bouquets of gold flowers on a pale gray ground, with a tunique of the same stuff and draperies of Oriental patterns over a skirt of plain gold-colored satin; Mme. Türr, the wife of the gallant Hungarian General—beautiful, as usual—in white satin, very low-necked, which fashion she was quite right to adopt, as her shoulders are faultless; Mlle. Gal, the daughter of the chief editor of *La Liberté*; she, too, was in white, with all the front of her dress covered with white lace and puffs. Was it her costume or her wonderful eyes which attracted most attention? Mme. Allouard-Jouan, a sister of the celebrated Claude Vignon, was in lilac satin, the *tablier* puffed all over with India muslin. There were few as handsome women in the room as this talented *femme de lettres*, none, certainly, handsomer. Then there was that charming Mme. Kleine, who is one of the beauties of this year's official galas. She, too, had elected for a high neck of black satin, with sleeves which were a network of tulle and jet. The young and attractive wife of the well-known editor, Ollendorf, looked as fresh and delicate as a rosebud in a cloud of pale blue; Miss Helen Stanley and Mrs. Richard Whiting represented the American colony, the first in lilac satin and Sicilienne; Mrs. Whiting, in black and gold, arranged with all the skill of a Parisienne. I cannot remember how Mmes. Alphonse Daudet, De Bornier, Henri Greville, Leconte de Lisle, Andrieu were dressed; but the Vicomtesse de Costiason was lovely in pale pink, and Mme. Victorin Joncières very striking in black and straw-colored satin. Opposite the piano, for when once we had gotten our places we never even wanted to move—luckily, too, as both egress and ingress, after midnight, were simply impossible—sat Clara Louise Kellogg, in crimson velvet corsage, with a rich gold-embroidered skirt. I hear that she is engaged for three years at the Opera, for which opera-goers should be devoutly thankful, as, on the off nights of Mlle. Krauss, the National Academy of Music is below mediocrity with its artists; next to her, Mme. Munkacsy, whose husband, the great Hungarian painter, carried off the laurels of the Exhibition of 1878; then Mmes. Paul Laurens, Paul Meurice, Ulysse Parent, &c. But there were artists, too, of whom I must speak, as the soirée was musical and literary, and Mme. Adam had gotten together the cream of public favorites. Mme. Carvalho was to have sung, but was prevented by indisposition. Yet, we forgot her absence as we listened to the strange but sympathetic voice of Mme. Engally, which, if trained as it should be, would become perfection, and to Mme. Szarvady, who, as Wilhelmine Clauss, has won such a reputation on the piano; and to Sara Bernhardt, dressed in a magnificent toilet of white Lyons satin, with a flat double train, and a *tablier* embroidered with pearls, and chains of diamonds around her neck. How the women stared at her! how they took in every detail from head to foot! and how they whispered among themselves, "*C'est une fausse maigre, après tout!*" I quote the phrase as I heard it uttered, but, in plain English, her neighbors were dumfounded to discover that Sara was not a bit of a skeleton. You might have heard a pin drop as this wondrous artist rose, and, with that sweet voice, which none who have ever once heard will ever forget, recited Leconte de Lisle's "Christine," a fragment from "Erivadnus," and a grand page of poetry signed Victor Hugo. After her came the inimitable Coquelin senior, who gave, as no one in the world except Coquelin senior can give them, Alphonse Daudet's "Sous Préfet aux Champs," and "Le Chapeau," by J. Normand. Coquelin, Jr., followed with "L'Indécision" and "En Famille," by M. Moynet, and Duchesne, of the Opéra Comique, sang "Le Vallon" and "Les Myrtis," and Melchissedec, of the Opéra, electrified the audience with Victor Hugo's "Souvenir de la Dernière Guerre." I should need a column, at least, to tell of all who were there—Gen. Pettié, Gen. De Cissey, Leconte De Lisle, Paul De Saint Victor, Nordenskjold, Bischoffsheim, De Bornier, Daudet, Emile De Girardin, Jean Paul Laurens, the painter, Munkacsy—in short, every name of notoriety was on the list, and certainly none but those who, not being invited, feel angry at the omission, can pretend that the drawing-rooms of the Boulevard Poissonière are only a political arena, where merely Republican champions are allowed to show themselves. For that night, at least, they were neutral, and, despite the many "burning questions" which agitate the nation, there was no symptom of discord; on the contrary, there was an absolute harmony of opinion that the entertainment was a prodigious success.

But with Mme. Adam's soirée all the attractions of last week were not ended. Her soirées has just begun, just as Mme. Fauvel's receptions finish. They have been very brilliant all Winter; we always knew that on her Tuesdays we should listen to some great artist, but Saturday was a crowning glory, and if it is the last song of the swan until next year, it has left behind it a memory of melody such as no other house in Paris, or, I may safely say, in the whole world, can equal. The opera, the Opéra Comique, the Folies Dramatiques, the Nouveautés, the Odéon, lent some of their most brilliant stars, and in this galaxy of talent it is hard to point out to whom the prize of merit should be given. Mlle. Ugalde showed that she is a worthy heiress of her celebrated mother's talent; Mme. Engally again displayed that voice which I heard at Mme. Adam's on Wednesday; then she sang in Russian, as Dr. Fauvel's, her choice being made from the new opera at the Salle Favart, "Jean de Nivelle;" Mme. Simon Girard, who made her reputation in the "Cloches de Corneville," was charming, especially in a comic duo with her husband *acoup de bec;* Messrs. Thomé, Lowenthal, and Maculuso, on the piano, and Agghazy, Hubay, and Leburn, on the violin, justified their reputations; the coming planet, Mlle. Marcelle-Jullien, with a selection of poetry, by Lafontaine and Deroulède, made us long for the promised "first appearance" at the Odéon; the Lionnet brothers were irresistibly funny in chansonnette, so was Mr. Perier, and Mlle. Lavigne proved Brasseur's cleverness in divining rising talent when he engaged this most talented actress, whose imitations of Celine Chaumont have been so successful on the Boulevard des Italiens, whence she came in her costume of *le Petit Abbé*, to win the same applause in the Rue Taitbout which has greeted her entrance every night for three months on the stage of the Nouveautés. For the first time Dr. Fauvel gave a hearing to a foreign artist, Mlle. Lhombrino, who has come to Paris with a great, and, I think, deserved, reputation, from Milan and Naples. Her voice is a rich, powerful soprano, and her rendering of the grand *cavatina of the Favorita* was above criticism. But Mlle. Lhombrino is intensely dramatic, and to be judged fairly should be listened to at the theatre. Her style is excellent, and everything is extremely finished, but both style and method are different in Italy from what they are in France, and, except when an Italian troupe finds hospitality, French taste elects in favor of its own school. In England and America the young prima donna would be an immediate favorite, and if I were she to one of these two countries I would turn my aspirations. But no matter what be the school to which Mlle. Marie Vachot belongs, there can be no difference of opinion about her merits. Such vocalization I have rarely heard before. Of her performance of Ophelia's air in "Hamlet" I said little, for I was not particularly pleased, and she is too beautiful to be found fault with. I liked her better as Marguerite, in "Faust," but I was not prepared for anything so perfect as her execution of Proch's variations and the trio from the "Toreador," which she sang with MM. Taskin and Hubert. Not even Patti could have done either better; both were absolutely faultless, and if she continues to make the progress which I have noticed since her début, and her voice have the power and volume requisite for a large theatre, within five years she will be the greatest light soprano in the world, and, as Rosina, Violetta, Amina, and Isabelle, will be without a rival.

As a matter of course, no letter in which musical affairs are noticed would be complete without at least a passing mention of the "divine Adelina." Her engagement is nearly over, and, except in the case of a few fanatics, Paris will not put on mourning for the diva's departure. *She has always pleased; she could* not do otherwise, as, however much the woman may be despised, the artist is irreproachable. But it is always Patti; Patti *à la Traviata*, Patti *à la Lucia*, Patti *à la Leonora*, Patti *à la Rosina*, Patti, in short, with every species of lyric sauce, and nothing else than Patti. Partridges are a much-esteemed dish, but, as the Grand Monarque once said, a man can get tired of partridges, and there is no living individual who can breakfast every day for a month on pigeons. Now, we have had the "divine Adelina" for about two months, and we shall be heartily glad when she goes, nor generally exceedingly anxious for her return. She may have a success next time, but it will be mitigated unless in the interval she should become the heroine of some new scandal. At all events, it will not be, they say, under a Morelli direction that we shall see her again; this distinguished impresario's friends or enemies pretend that the enterprise has not been a financial success; that if the houses were crammed from pit to dome the expenses have more than eaten up the receipts. I don't believe it; I have always thought that the real impresario was the "divine" one herself, and she certainly has made a good thing of her 20 nights' entertainments, which she proposes to supplement with two more, to which the dilettanti are invited to subscribe without delay. Adeline is not intensely popular among her fellow-artists, whom she looks down upon from the pinnacle of her greatness, especially when they have talent; but now and then the queen of song deigns to be amiable, and it must be admitted that she does it very nicely when she chooses. I think that I told of Miss Van Zandt's successful début at the Salle Favart! Our young countrywoman, to whom, by the way, some critic, jealous that anything artistic should grow on Yankee soil, assigns Holland as a birthplace, was a great favorite of Mme. Patti, some two or three years ago, in London, and so the latter has written a very pretty note of encouragement to her protégé, which the *Menestrel* has published:

Chère petite amie:

Une ligne seulement pour te dire combien nous étions tous sous le charme, l'autre soir. Tu as chanté comme un cher petit ange. With very best love, ji reste ton affectionnée,

ADELINA PATTI.

By a strange coincidence, at the very instant when this note was handed to the débutante, the servant brought in the card of Marquis de Caux with his "warmest congratulations."

SUNDAY'S STORM WITHOUT WARNING.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 21.

The storm of Sunday night, so far as reports now at hand indicate its character, is the most remarkable atmospheric phenomenon which has occurred for years. There was nothing in the previous meteorological reports to show that any unusual atmospheric disturbance was at hand. The report of the Signal Service did not show an unusual variation of atmospheric pressures. There was no very high or very low barometer anywhere in the Mississippi Valley—no heavy barometrical gradients, as meteorologists put it. The atmosphere of the whole valley had been completely shaken up but a day or two previously, so that there had been no time for the formation of local centres of disturbance. There had been no sudden change of temperature calculated to produce such disturbances, and Sunday morning was an exceptionally "fine morning." A few hours preceding the commencement of the disturbance the temperature began to rise, and this phenomenon appears to have been more noticeable the nearer we approach the origin of disturbance in South-west Missouri. This sudden rise of temperature over so large an area cannot be accounted for by any of the then existing meteorological conditions. It was the immediate precursor of the extensive atmospheric movement which occurred, and was doubtless its exciting cause. The storm region appears to have extended from the south-west corner of Missouri to the lakes, and from Lawrence, Kan., to within a few miles east of St. Louis. Over this large extent of territory the movement of the atmosphere toward the north-west appears to have commenced almost simultaneously. The wind appears to have commenced blowing a gale at about the same time over a space of country 500 miles long by 300 miles wide. Over various parts of this area there were atmospheric ribbons where the wind reached the violence of a tornado, and some of these were of unprecedented fury. The tornado which swept around Springfield, and rushed up the railroad to Marshfield, has left a track half a mile wide which is swept clean of everything. The reports of disasters throughout that region indicate that other tornadoes were playing havoc there at the same time. Another tornado developed in the western part of Cole County, and was heard from well up into Callaway, demolishing everything before it. These violent ribbons may have been cyclones, and probably were, but thus far there is nothing in the reports to indicate cyclonic action. But at the time the wind was playing these freaks of special violence a furious gale was raging all the way from south of Springfield to Chicago. It is rather singular that such an enormous sudden atmospheric disturbance should have given no sign by which the Signal Service might foretell its approach. It shows that the patient and systematic study of meteorology which has been going on for a number of years past has made small headway in furnishing materials for understanding the laws which govern atmospheric movements. And yet it would seem that the latent causes which were destined to set the atmosphere to plunging about over 150,000 square miles of closely observed territory, ought to give some hint of their existence at least 24 hours in advance. The fact that they did not shows that the science of meteorology is still in its infancy, and that many years of further observation are necessary before atmospheric changes can be predicted with any considerable degree of certainty.

GRANT IN LITTLE ROCK.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, (Dem.,) April 16.

In all the history of our events, our inducements to call people to our city, our Mardi-gras, and all, nothing has ever succeeded in drawing such a crowd as that which thronged Little Rock yesterday. *Every phase of Arkansas life was represented* in the mass. The rich man alighted from his carriage to rub against the colored plantationists. Old negroes, whose rheumatism had for years kept them off the street, hobbled out on crutches, and mingled in the sea that ebbed and flowed with the waves of physical agitation. It was amusing to stand and watch. Every one talked of nothing but the great event. Men who had lost arms and legs in the Confederate service joked and laughed with men who had undergone a similar series of afflictions in the Federal Army. Different organizations filed through openings between human hedges, and the bright swords of the Knights of Pythias gleamed in the sunlight which anon tore aside the clouds and came down. The Light Infantries of St. John's College, composed of small boys and large guns, marched up the street, and shouts of complimentary laughter came from the crowd, so suggestive was it of the old joke, "children in arms." The crowd became so dense that breathing space was something not allowed by circumstances to every man. The extremely short men, boys, and lame people must have suffered terribly.

THE THEATRES IN LONDON

BYRON'S SUCCESSFUL PLAY.

DRAMAS AND OPERAS NOW ON THE BOARDS OR IN PREPARATION—MODJESKA IN "HEART'S-EASE"—VARIOUS NEW PROJECTS.

LONDON, April 13.—The Folly Theatre was quite lively on Saturday morning. It was the first matinée performance of "The Upper Crust." Miss Genevieve Ward and Miss Emily Faithfull were in the stalls. So were Righton, the low comedian; Blanchard, the critic; Lewis Wingfield, and many other professional ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Charles Warner and several friends sat in the stage box. Warner was conspicuous owing to his enthusiastic applause. Byron, the author of the comedy, is one of his oldest friends, and "The Upper Crust" promises to be as successful as "Our Boys." It is in many respects a better piece. The interest is forced now and then, but take it all round, it is a bright, racy, entertaining work. J. L. Toole, as the serio-comic hero, never played better. Billington, one of his foils in a character part, is admirable. Warner, who stands next to Irving as a popular London actor, at the close of the piece went behind to congratulate Toole, and to compliment Billington and Mr. Garden, who plays a horsey Baronet. As I have previously informed you, this comedy was written for James and Thorne, but the parts were too unequal to allow of their accepting it. Mr. Toole was lucky enough to have "the next refusal of it," and he was only too glad to accede to Byron's terms. The Folly had hitherto not been doing good business. "The Upper Crust" is refilling the Treasury, and is confidently counted upon for a long run. A provincial company is already being formed to take the piece through the Provinces, and you may expect to see an early representation of it in New-York. Returning to Warner, many of his friends are anxious about his next part. He had determined upon Jasper, in "Edwin Drood," a version of which Gooch has arranged for; but I fancy the success of "The Streets of London" has shaken the confidence of the management in the special attractiveness of "Edwin Drood." Meanwhile, the public mention of the work being in preparation has set all the pirates, metropolitan and provincial, at work, and Dickens's unfinished romance is to be played at several theatres. This, however, will not injure the Princess's work whenever it is played. In the meantime, Gooch and Jackson have been across the Channel and seen "The Stranglers of Paris." What seemed to them, in manuscript, an impossible piece for England, impresses them on the stage as capable of successful manipulation. The drama contains some startling and effective situations. It is full of telling scenic effects. Mr. Charles Reade is to go over and see the play. In spite of his usual claim to share largely in the profits of his work, he will most likely be intrusted with the duty of adapting "The Stranglers" for the Princess's. His chief difficulty will be to accentuate the part of Jagon, who strangles a woman on the stage, sufficiently for Warner to accept it. The artist who made Coupeau endurable, and is the main-stay of the theatre, will not hastily undertake a new rôle that does not entirely satisfy him. It was fixed that he should play Jasper next in the "authoritative" adaptation of "Edwin Drood," and that agreement has to be arranged, no doubt, before he consents to "The Stranglers." Warner cannot afford to make a mistake. Nor can Gooch. Success is sometimes as serious a matter as failure. At the end of May the Princess's Theatre will be pulled down for rebuilding. Meanwhile, Warner and the company go to the Standard, where "Drink" is to be played for six weeks. The new Princess's Theatre will be reconstructed upon plans designed by Mr. Phipps, the theatrical architect. Already you could drive a coach and four upon the stage from the street, yet the space behind the footlights is to be still further extended. There are to be new exits and entrances in front. The decorations and furniture are to be elegant yet comfortable. Mr. Gooch, who entered upon theatrical management only two or three years ago, has been both enterprising and lucky. "Jane Shore" had been comparatively a failure with his predecessors at the Princess's. Revived by Gooch, it proved very profitable. "Drink" returned to the management over $100,000; but Mr. Charles Reade took out of this as his share nearly $45,000. "The Streets of London," which was put up as a "stop-gap" until "Edwin Drood" could be got ready, has been making a profit of from $1,500 to $2,500 a week. This successful revival of one of Boucicault's realistic dramas has set other managers working the same old mine. They are sharp, these London directors of theatres. They follow each other. Several old plays by the Anglo-Irish-American dramatist are being played both at the West and the East, and Boucicault himself soon comes to the Adelphi to try and revive his own popularity on this side of the Atlantic. The divorce proceedings of his wife will be a surprise in English theatrical circles; but a surprise only because she has not taken action long ago.

Mme. Modjeska will appear at the Court Theatre in May. She makes her début in "La Dame aux Camélias." It will be called "Heart's-ease," and put forward as the work of Mr. James Mortimer; but the version will in reality be only slightly altered from the one she has made her own in the United States. Mr. Mortimer's play has been accepted by the Lord Chamberlain. It was produced at the Princess's by Miss Helen Barry, and was a failure. Since then, however, Mr. Mortimer has revised the work, and it is not without considerable merit, so those say who have read it. The American version is, however, the one Modjeska likes, and though "Heart's-ease" will be the announcement, the drama will be more familiar to the leading artiste than will be generally imagined. The Olympic is still in a bad way. Even that morbid but strangely attractive play, "East Lynne," did not induce the dispersed constituency to come back again. Nothing "draws" at this once popular house. Burlesque, drama, farce, opera bouffe; the management of Neville; the direction of Miss Fanny Josephs, and lastly, the superintendence of Mr. John Hollingshead—they all fail to restore its fallen fortunes. Miss Ada Cavendish has still, I believe, an interest in the lease. She had better come home and try her fortunes once more on the boards where she has made one or two successful appearances. There is a probability, it is said, of Modjeska trying her fortunes here after her mornings at the Court. But if she does well artistically in the Sloane-square house, we may expect to see her introduced into the evening bills. She has entered upon negotiations for the Imperial Theatre, but everything is in abeyance pending the critical verdict in her début at the Court. Mr. Hollingshead, impressed with the curious attractiveness of certain recent revivals, announces a series of odd matinées, at which he will produce "George Barnwell," "The Castle Spectre," and "Pizarro." He will cast them well, and the enterprise will be instructive, and no doubt amusing. He has instructed Byron to supply a new burlesque for the Olympic. Hollingshead is not the man to give the house up without considering every move on the board. "Il Trovatore" is the opera upon which Byron will bring to bear his fun and satire. The present programme, "Partners for Life," and "Robbing Roy," ought to be attractive, but it is not. The truth is, since the days when the Olympic paid a fair percentage upon managerial outlay, it stood alone at that curious corner of the town which brings back reminiscences of Jonathan Wild, and the days of *oil-lamps, sedan chairs, and Dick Turpin*. It has now two competitors within a few yards of its doors, namely, the Globe and Opera Comique. The rumor is once more started that the latter house is not large enough for D'Oyley Carte's comic-opera enterprises, and that he is really going to build a new theatre in Beaufort Building, Strand. Gilbert and Sullivan, it is said, are to share in the undertaking. Sullivan, by the way, is making his engagements for the promenade concerts at Covent Garden. One of the first good things he did on coming here from America was to convey to Mrs. Osgood the information that the committee of the Leeds Festival had decided to engage her services for that great musical meeting. This popular vocalist sings at St. Leonard's to-night in "Elijah," and her English engagements are pretty well filled until September, when it is probable she may go to the United States for a festival meeting, and return to sing at Leeds in September. I met her at a reception on Sunday last. She sang "Home, Sweet Home," as a matter of politeness and friendship to the hostess. Modjeska was present. As the last words fell upon the hushed company, Modjeska rose, her eyes full of tears, and embraced the singer. "Ah," said the actress, "that is beautiful. I have never heard 'Home, Sweet Home,' before!" Then kissing Mrs. Osgood, she said: "We have happy moments, my friend, in this world, but only in artistic life!" The incident was not in any way theatrical. It was a quiet episode of a pleasant afternoon. Some of the people present did not notice it. I happened to be one of a group which stood near the two artists. Modjeska and her husband, Count Bozenta Chlapowski, have taken rooms in Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

Habitués of the opera in London are glad to hear of Col. Mapleson's success in New-York. His season at Her Majesty's is to commence this year later than usual. The Covent Garden house opens to-night with Massenet's "Re di Lahore," the leading artists being Mlle. Turolla, Mlle. Pasqua, Signor Gayarré, M. Lassalle, and Signor De Reszke, who makes his *first appearance on this occasion*. The other works set down for immediate production are "La Favorita," in which Albani will make her first appearance these two years, and "Lucia di Lammermoor," when M. Engel will make his début in England. Patti will appear later on. Her Majesty's programme will not be published until the end of the month. The London ballad concerts have been resumed. The first of this season's series was given at St. James's Hall on Saturday morning. The room was crowded. The singers were Mme. Stirling, the Misses Davis and Damain, and Messrs. Reeves, Santley, Lloyd, and Maybrick. Sims Reeves was twice encored, and twice he declined to sing again. This famous tenor is constantly in fear that his voice is going. He never sings if he feels the slightest "out of sorts." For this reason he has become unpopular of late years, and has even been gravely libeled by reports that he is a drunkard. No artist is more abstemious than Sims Reeves. His organ is of great delicacy, and he is subject to an almost chronic affection of the throat, which in cold and treacherous weather causes him great anxiety, and totally disables him from singing. He has announced his intention to retire, but he will take three years over his resignation of all public engagements. He will give six and thirty months to "Farewell Appearances."

Dr. Hullah's report on the result of a tour on the Continent undertaken for the purpose of inquiring into the state of musical education in elementary schools, has given great satisfaction to English musicians. It has even surprised the critic of the *Athenaeum*, who says: "We are so accustomed to think of the Germans as a thoroughly musical nation, that we *should certainly have expected to find the teaching in their elementary schools* more efficient and systematic than (with some exceptions) appears from Dr. Hullah's report to have been the case." Dr. Hullah found that the natural musical power of the English is equal to that of the German, or any other people, but that it is less cultivated. The character and system of tuition in England is, however, equal to that of the Continent, and in some respect far more efficient. Dr. Hullah supplements his report with an attack on the Tonic Sol-fa system for which he entertains an uncompromising abhorrence.

At the little afternoon reception I have just referred to, I was to have met Dr. Draper and Mrs. Draper, of New-York. I dined in their company at a quiet West End house the other night. The Doctor, who is still far from well, is receiving a cordial welcome in London. Few Americans are better known among our scientists than the eminent Professor of Natural History in the College of the City of New-York. On Friday last he had so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to accept an invitation from the Royal Astronomical Society. He was their guest at dinner. They knew him best by the scientific work he accomplished in photographing the solar spectrum. Indeed, that achievement has made his name familiar among all the learned societies of Europe. He goes, with his wife, to Paris this week. On their return, London society expects to see a good deal of the amiable couple.

The Liberal victory still marches on. The triumph of the Opposition is overwhelming. The moderates of the party are so strong that they will be able to keep the extreme men in order. Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, has secured his seat by a very narrow majority over the second Liberal. The two Conservatives head the poll. The county is Berkshire. It returns three members. The voting stands as follows, and is interesting on account of Mr. Walter's position and the support he has given to Lord Beaconsfield:

Col. Lord Lindsay, Conservative	3,394
P. Wroughton, Conservative	3,272
John Walter, Liberal	1,794
T. Rogers, Liberal	1,696

Mr. Gladstone has declined to receive the public demonstration proposed in his honor by his London friends and admirers. The successes of the Liberals over the Conservatives to date numbers 108 seats. Lord Beaconsfield will meet the new Parliament.

It is said that by the advice of the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Canon Duckworth will bring several actions for slander and libel on account of the reports and comments which have been made on the resignation of his living. The *World*, in that case, will probably be put on its defense, though the gossip about "the Canon going off with a bang" in that journal has only been of the vaguest character. It is a skeptical age. People cannot believe that any clergyman in receipt of $5,000 a year would voluntarily relinquish such a sum, and more particularly as the stipend for the agreeable duties of a fashionable church. There has been plenty of scandal, oral and printed, about Mgr. Capel, the famous Catholic priest, and the sale of his house and treasures at Kensington; yet he has not appealed to the law. I rather suspect Mr. Duckworth will think better of his actions, unless he prefers to make a statement through the reporters in the Court of Queen's Bench rather than do it in a sermon from the pulpit.

THE INDIANA AMENDMENTS.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE—ALL OF THEM CARRIED BY LARGE MAJORITIES.

The Indianapolis *Journal* prints the complete official vote of Indiana upon the seven amendments to the Constitution of the State submitted to the people at the election on Monday, 5th inst. From its table we compile the following:

NUMBER ONE.—Prescribing for voters a residence of six months in the State and sixty days in the township, and authorizing the enactment of a registry law: For, 169,483; against, 152,251; majority in favor, 17,232.

NUMBER TWO.—Extending the right of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes: For, 177,304; against, 138,985; majority in favor, 38,319.

NUMBER THREE.—Changing the time of the State elections from October to November: For, 175,891; against, 144,887; majority in favor, 30,004.

NUMBER FOUR.—Striking out the word "white" from two sections of Article 4: For, 175,145; against, 135,716; majority in favor, 39,429.

NUMBER FIVE.—Grading or equalizing the fees and salaries of public officers: For, 181,664; against, 137,175; majority in favor, 44,809.

NUMBER SIX.—Authorizing the Legislature to establish additional courts of justice: For, 175,626; against, 141,318; majority in favor, 34,308.

NUMBER SEVEN.—Restricting the indebtedness of counties, cities, and towns to 2 per cent. of their taxable property: For, 176,946; against, 126,956; majority in favor, 49,990.

It will be seen that 2,575 more ballots were cast on the first amendment than the highest vote for any of the others, although its majority was the smallest. The *Journal* accounts for this by reason of the fact that the main political fight was made against its ratification. There were numberless eccentricities in the vote, some Democratic counties having gone ahead of their customary majority in support of the amendments, while in a few Republican counties the average majority was not maintained.

THE OWNERSHIP OF CONEY ISLAND.

From the Rochester Union, April 23.

The contest for the ownership of the west half of Coney Island, which was begun by certain heirs and their representatives residing in and near Rochester, has by no means been abandoned, as the long silence on the subject may have led many to believe. There have been many hitches that are naturally incident to the opening up of a claim that has so long lain dormant, but all the connecting links in the chain of evidence necessary to sustain the claim are now complete. The management of the matter is about to be transferred to an energetic and capable party who will see the whole business through. He has implicit faith in the justice of the claimants' cause and an abiding conviction that their rights should be respected. It is but a few days since a similar suit was begun before Judge Donohue, of New-York, brought by John Emmons, who claims to be a joint heir with the others of the original 20 patentees of Coney Island, and as such entitled to two thirty-ninths of that part of the island, starting from the Ocean Parkway and the Concourse and running to Coney Island Park. The portion claimed takes in most of Coney Island running west of the Boulevard. It is evident, from the earnestness of those engaged in the prosecution, that the Gravesend authorities, with even Brooklyn at their back, will have work enough to maintain possession of the property, although possession may be regarded as nine points in their favor.

DISCRETION IN PARDONING

CAREFUL EXERCISE OF THE POWER IN NEW-JERSEY.

PECULIAR WORDING OF THE LAW—THE RESULT IN CAPITAL CASES—ONLY TWENTY-NINE APPLICATIONS AND ONLY NINE COMMUTATIONS IN THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The hanging of Frederick Crill, at Newton, Sussex County, on Saturday, for the murder of his daughter, Eliza Babcock, is one more case in which the New-Jersey Court of Pardons has refused to interfere with the strict administration of Jersey justice. The Court of Pardons is composed of the Governor, Chancellor, and six Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and is governed by a very peculiar and seemingly arbitrary provision which is contained in the fifth section of the act regulating its proceedings. The section reads as follows: "The concurrence of a majority of the members of the *Court of Pardons, of which majority the Governor*, or person administering the government, shall be one, shall be necessary to all the acts of said court." So that a majority of the court, if the Governor be one of it, may grant a pardon or commute a sentence; but if seven of the members of the court, and there are only eight, vote to pardon and the Governor objects, no pardon shall be granted, or if the Governor be in the minority, in favor of a pardon, a pardon cannot be obtained, because a majority is necessary to validate the acts of the court. It is well known that a pardon is a difficult thing to obtain in this State, and it is only when there is grave doubt of guilt or some very extenuating circumstance exists that the pardoning power is exercised. The only power which the Governor has in this direction is that of reprieve, given him in the Constitution, and limited to a time not extending beyond 90 days after conviction.

Although there have been a large number of murder trials, convictions, and executions, the following are the only cases in which the action of the Court of Pardons to commute the death penalty has been invoked during the past 34 years, extending back to the June term, 1846, the term immediately after the adoption of the new State Constitution. The following are the cases in which the commutation of the death penalty has been applied for, the action of the court, and the history of the crime:

Thomas Pierce, convicted of murder in Hudson County, at the June term, 1853, had the sentence commuted to imprisonment for 20 years.

William Cating, for the murder of two children, Daniel and Mary O'Brien, in Bergen County, was sentenced to be hanged June 27, 1856, but Gov. Fort granted a reprieve, in order that his mental condition might be ascertained. On July 18, the Court of Pardons refused to interfere, and he was hanged at Hackensack three days later.

James P. Donnelly, for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at Seaview House, Navesink, was hanged at *Freehold on Jan. 8, 1858. This case is one of the leading* ones in the New-Jersey law-books as to writs of error in capital cases, new trial, &c. On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, 1857, the inmates of the hotel were startled from their slumbers by a cry of murder. Moses, the bar-tender, was found lying in the hallway, with his throat cut, and, after accusing Donnelly, the book-keeper, died. Donnelly and Moses had been playing cards, and the former, it is supposed, to recover a sum of money lost by him, attempted to obtain it by stealth, and in the attempt committed the murder. He made his escape, but was subsequently captured, tried, and convicted. Exceptions were taken to the charge of Judge Vredenburg, and a writ of error was allowed by the Chancellor and argued in the Court of Errors and Appeals, but a new trial was denied. Application was made to the Court of Pardons for a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. Much influence was brought to bear upon the court in Donnelly's behalf, but Gov. Newell refused to vote for commutation, and the application was refused. Donnelly was hanged, and on the scaffold insisted that he was innocent of the crime.

Patrick Mange, of Essex County, was executed at Newark on Jan. 12, 1860, for the murder of his sister, a Mrs. Turbott. He had been convicted of assaulting his wife, with intent to kill, on April 15, 1858, and, being declared insane, was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, near Trenton, from which institution he escaped about a year afterward. He made his way to Newark, where he entered his sister's house, and, without uttering a word, drew a pistol and shot her dead. He was tried for the crime, and convicted. An effort was made to have the death penalty commuted, but without success although grave doubts were entertained of his sanity. On the scaffold he made a long speech, denouncing the court, the law, and lawyers, and styling his death an American crucifixion.

Philip Lynch, for the murder of George Coulter, at Bordentown, on Sept. 25, 1859, was hanged at Mount Holly on March 23, 1860, the Court of Pardons refusing to interfere.

Jacob S. Harden, a Methodist minister, was convicted of poisoning his wife in March 1860, in Warren County. It was proved that he had purchased arsenic, and that poison, on post-mortem examination, was found in the stomach of the victim. A strenuous effort to secure a commutation of the death penalty was unsuccessful, and, after confessing his guilt, he was hanged at Belvidere on July 6, 1860.

Joseph P. Stewart, a mulatto lad of 20 years, drowned a colored child in Gloucester County, in 1860, because it had told stories on him which procured him a whipping. Dr. Buttolph, of the State Lunatic Asylum, certified that Stewart's "mental faculties were not greater than those of a child of 5 years, and he could not be considered, in any sense, of sound mind." The death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he is now in the State Prison, has grown enormously fleshy, and is thoroughly contented with his lot.

Louis Waldenberger was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for the murder, by poison, of a step-child. Doubts of his guilt being entertained by the Court of Pardons he was reprieved, and on March 6, 1860, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He was taken to the State Prison, where he remained until June, 1875, when he was pardoned, his wife, on her death-bed having confessed that she poisoned the child herself by administering powdered glass mixed with phosphorus and sulphur from match-ends, at the instigation of John Zeller, the father of the child, with whom she had cohabited before her marriage to Waldenberger. On the trial it was shown that Waldenberger had made threats against the child, and these resulted in his conviction. His narrow escape from the scaffold, and his nearly 15 years' imprisonment.

William Abeom poisoned his wife in Hudson County and was sentenced to be hanged on April 10, 1861. The Court of Pardons, on March 18, refused to interfere, and three days afterward he committed suicide in his cell by severing the radial artery with a small knife blade.

Philip Hart, alias Dow, 16 years of age, shot Samuel Hall, on Dec. 8, at New-Brunswick. He claimed that the shooting was accidental, but was convicted and sentenced to death. By a mistake a recommendation to mercy was omitted from the verdict and an application for commutation by the jurors had the desired effect and he was sent to the State Prison for life. After 14 years' incarceration he was pardoned.

Peter J. Cucell, aged 53 years, was hanged at Morristown on Nov. 24, 1863, for stabbing his wife to death. Application for a change of sentence to life imprisonment was denied.

Morris Ellsworth, colored, murdered his wife at Newark because she attended a ball contrary to his wish. Application for pardon on the ground of insanity was made, but a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* decided that he was sane, and he was executed on Jan. 10, 1866.

William Grady, for the murder of Fergus Collins, at Elizabeth, Aug. 25, 1864, was hanged at that place on April 11, 1866. After the commission of the crime, Grady enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, and while with Sherman's army, between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, got fast in a swamp, and while in that predicament vowed if he escaped he would confess his crime. He was rescued by a Massachusetts soldier and kept his vow. He was sent back to Union County under guard, and, with George Dixon, an accomplice, was tried. Both were convicted, Grady in the first and Dixon in the second degree. The Court of Pardons refused to commute the sentence of death.

James Glennan, a brakeman in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, returned to his home on Morris-avenue, Elizabeth, on April 25, 1866, and found his wife, who was an habitual drunkard, lying across their child's crib dead drunk. He struck her a violent blow and left the house. She was found dead by a neighbor. Glennan was convicted, the Court of Pardons declined to interfere and he was hanged on April 26, 1866.

Bridget Durgan, or Deignan, killed her mistress, a Mrs. Coriell, by stabbing her with a knife, at New-Market, Middlesex County, in February, 1867. She was convicted and hanged after confessing her guilt, on Aug. 30, 1867. The Court of Pardons refused a strong petition for clemency.

Sylvester Quiller, for the murder of George Fireman, at Two Bridges, Union County, on June 8, 1867, was hanged Nov. 14 of the same year. Both men were colored, and had been at enmity for a long time. The murder was committed with a borrowed shot-gun, and on returning it to its owner, a Mr. Hatfield, Quiller said he had just shot a two-legged skunk, and gave himself up. The court denied an application for commutation.

Joseph Williams, colored, shot and killed John A. Reddick, also colored, at New-Brunswick, in December, 1866, during a dispute with Reddick's wife. The Court of Pardons was petitioned to commute the sentence on the ground that the crime was committed in the heat of passion. It was decided "that there was sufficient deliberation in the commission of the murder, and the application is refused." Williams was hanged on July 5, 1867.

Jacob Van Arsdale, aged 54 years, a shoe-maker, living in a shanty three miles from Somerville, was being annoyed by a crowd of urchins, and on catching one of them, cut his throat with a shoe-maker's knife he had in his hand. He was sentenced to be hanged, but at the November term, 1867, the sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. He is yet a prisoner.

Samuel Sutton, colored, who was sentenced to be executed at Hackensack, Bergen County, for the murder of Cézar Zabriskie, also colored, was made the subject of judicial clemency, the court "deeming the homicide not such as would warrant the extreme penalty of the law."

John Ware was hanged at Camden on Dec. 15, 1871, for the murder of his father. This is a peculiar case, owing to the deliberateness of the crime, the legal proceedings, the hardened character of the parricide, and his profane and reckless conduct on the scaffold. On Aug. 8, 1860, Ware and his father had a quarrel in reference to money matters. The son, being refused a trifling sum, went into the house, got a gun, came out, and, saying, "You gray-headed old ——— ——— I'll shoot you," fired, killing his parent instantly. He coolly rifled the pockets of the corpse, and, turning to a hired woman who witnessed the deed, said, "Shut up his —— old eyes," and walked away. He was caught in the pines, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on April 10, 1871. He was reprieved until the 28th, and on the 18th the Court of Pardons refused to interfere. On April 25, Chancellor Zabriskie granted a writ of error, whereupon Gov. Parker, on May 25, granted a further respite, and the case, in the meantime, was argued before the Court of Errors and a new trial granted. A second conviction was the result, and Ware was hanged. He refused all religious consolation, and while on the scaffold, in reply to an entreaty of the Sheriff to turn to Jesus, said, "I'll be —— if I do."

Mary Seller was sentenced to be hanged for a murder in Bergen County; but, on the recommendation of Judge Bedle, her sentence was commuted to 10 years in the State Prison.

George Botts was executed at Newark for the murder of Oliver S. Halsted, better known as "Pet" Halsted. Botts employed Halsted, who was a lawyer, to procure a divorce for a Mrs. Wilson, with whom he was living, and finding Halsted in her room one evening, shot and killed him. Commutation was refused.

"Libby" Garrabrant, when she was 19 years of age, poisoned Ransom F. Burroughs at Paterson, and was convicted and sentenced to death. Numerous petitions for clemency and certificates to the *effect that she was of weak mind being presented* to the court, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and she is now serving out the sentence in the New-Jersey State Prison.

Luigi Lusignani, an Italian, was hanged at Morristown for the murder of his wife on May 15, 1873, the record of the court, in refusing to interfere, reading: "Could find no ground for clemency, and the law must take its course."

Jacob Meeballs killed Deputy United States Marshal Stevenson, at Jersey City, while he was being arrested for a violation of the United States Revenue laws. The Court of Pardons refused to interfere, and he was hanged April 7, 1874, in a most bungling and brutal manner.

Michael Sullivan killed his employer, David Talmadge, an old farmer residing near Metuchin, by beating his brains out with a flail. He was captured at Newark, and hanged at New-Brunswick April 8, 1875, the Court of Pardons refusing to commute the sentence of death.

John Henry Schaumb quarreled with his sister-in-law in her husband's saloon, on Union Hill, Hudson County, and fired two shots from a pistol at her. One of the shots struck and killed an inoffensive citizen who was just entering the place. He was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 3, 1876, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Benjamin Hunter, for the murder of John M. Armstrong, at Camden, on Jan. 23, 1878, was refused a new trial by the Court of Errors and Appeals, and clemency being denied by the Court of Pardons, he was executed on Jan. 10, 1879.

The case of Frederick Crill, who was hanged on Saturday last, was before the Court of Pardons, and a petition for the change of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, on the ground of insanity, was refused.

PRISON AND JAIL REFORM.

AN IMPORTANT BILL NOW PENDING—SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S OPINION OF IT.

An important bill regarding the management of local prisons and jails in this State is now before the Assembly. It was introduced by the Speaker last month, referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported upon favorably by the latter, and has been committed to the Committee of the Whole. Its special features are the creation of a State Board of Prison Supervisors, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to visit and investigate the county jails and penitentiaries, and see that the laws of the State with regard to their management and discipline are strictly and properly enforced; and the making of this board an Advisory Board of Pardons, to help the Governor in determining when to pardon a criminal or commute his sentence.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey, in an interesting talk with a TIMES reporter yesterday regarding this bill, said: "For 25 years or more the New-York Prison Association—a chartered society, with powers simply advisory, not mandatory—has been telling the people of this State that their jails were improperly constructed, badly managed, and unsafe. Although the State has enacted ample laws for the good government of the jails, as regards separation of sexes, division of inmates, the regulation of sanitary matters, keeping of accounts, &c., these laws have not been complied with. There are over 20 items of jail management provided for in the laws, but not more than one-quarter or one-third of the whole number have been complied with. The result has been that the jails, instead of being proper places for the safe detention and discipline of their inmates, have become primary schools for the advancement of crime and the increase of the criminal population of the State. So public had this matter become that the Legislature at its last session appointed a special commission, consisting of three well-known citizens from the central and western part of the State, to investigate and report upon the condition of the jails and penitentiaries throughout the State. This commission, not having time to visit all, visited a large portion of these institutions, and in their report, recently submitted to the Legislature, they confirm the statements made by the Prison Association. These evils have been referred to by THE TIMES, by District-Attorney Phelps in a recent public address, and by different Judges throughout the State. In order to remedy them the bill spoken of has been introduced.

"The bill provides for a new departure in the control and management of the county jails and penitentiaries, substituting in the place of a purely local management a central body on behalf of the State to see that the laws enacted by the State are complied with. No new legislation is necessary to put the institutions in the condition contemplated by the laws. Objection may possibly be raised against creating a central board by the State, on the ground of interference with the rights of the county. To this objection it can be replied that for over 30 years the local authorities in the different counties have had control of these institutions, with abundant authority in the law to put them and keep them in proper condition, and that in very few instances during this long time has the law been complied with, and as nothing better in the future can be hoped for from these sources, it is deemed advisable by those who have given the matter much thought to place authority in the hands of a central board appointed by the Governor. Every safeguard that seemed necessary to prevent encroachments upon the rights of counties has been provided for in the bill.

"It may be further said in support of the principles involved in this bill, that the State has heretofore frequently placed in the hands of commissions and boards much more arbitrary and greater powers than are suggested in this bill. This was notably so in the case of the commission created to stamp out the rinderpest, which not only invaded the counties, but interfered with personal property. The rinderpest, disastrous as it was to public health, was a far less evil to the community while it lasted than the effects arising from the present condition of the institutions referred to, which are yearly sending forth an army that scatters broadcast throughout the entire State the seeds and fruits of a criminal pestilence, compared with which the rinderpest becomes almost insignificant. England, from whom we took our county jail system, is now trying the plan of a Central Prison Board, and in the short time this board has been in operation it has reduced the number of local prisons in that country from 113 to 67, with a corresponding reduction of expense and an appreciable diminution in the hitherto increasing number of criminals.

"When it is remembered that there are over 200 crimes in this State punishable by imprisonment in these local jails and penitentiaries, that 80,000 persons annually pass through the 67 jails and 6,000 through the six penitentiaries, it will be seen that the proper custody and treatment of this vast population is of paramount importance to the people of the State. The matter should not be left, as it has been in the past, entirely to the influence of locality and of local politicians, whose pockets are made fat by the continuance of the present system. It may be asked how politicians can make money by this system. The answer is, by not keeping proper books of record, as required by law, from which can be learned the dates of commitment and discharge of prisoners committed to their charge. In many cases all the accounts that could be found were on loose sheets of paper in the keepers' drawers. Here is a specimen case. A few years ago the Sheriff of a populous county obtained for board-money and other jail charges $12,000 more than he was entitled to. This was discovered by the Supervisors on a subsequent investigation. The offender happened to be a man of means, and the county recovered the sum. But the county never would have run the risk of losing such a sum if the law had been complied with in the matter of keeping accounts. Hence arises the necessity of a central authority representing the State, as provided for in this bill, to see that the laws are enforced, for experience has shown that the local authorities have been up to this time negligent in doing so.

"Another new feature introduced in the bill relates to pardons. The Constitution of the State vests the pardoning power solely in the hands of the Executive. Experience has shown this to be one of the most onerous and difficult duties placed upon the Governor. While it is not proposed to attempt any interference with this authority, it is suggested that the State board thus provided for shall be authorized, on request of the Governor, to consult and advise with him in regard to pardons, commutations, &c. The experience of the commission as investigators of the prisons of the State will certainly qualify them to act as such advisers. It is not, however, proposed to interfere with or supersede the custom now adopted by the Executive of consulting with the District Attorneys and Judges of the various counties of the State, but simply to aid the Executive in getting before him the proper information on which to act, something to which nobody can object."

PROFITS OF ROSE-CULTURE.

It is stated, as showing the profits from rose-culture, that in 1877 a florist in Massachusetts set out five rose-bushes of the General Jacqueminot variety, in a new greenhouse 12 feet by 100. The first crop of flowers he sold for 4 cents each, with his tea-roses. The next year they sold for $1 per dozen, and the next for $3 per dozen. During the month of February of this year he cut 1,058 roses, which he sold to the florists in Boston for from 25 to 50 cents each, netting him $440 50. Since that time he has cut and sold enough to make the amount over $500 in the aggregate from the five plants. A second crop from the same plants is now coming in.

THE NEWPORT COTTAGERS

GETTING READY FOR THE GAY SEASON.

NEW-YORK PEOPLE WHO HAVE RENTED COTTAGES FOR THE SUMMER—PLAN OF THE CASINO—EARLY ARRIVALS.

NEWPORT, April 24.—In common with other watering-places, Newport is making arrangements for the approaching fashionable season, which, from present indications, will be very prosperous. Cottages so far have rented very readily, and at prices, too, which are satisfactory. It is not to be wondered at that the prices charged for a season's occupancy of a Newport cottage are somewhat in excess of the rates charged for the past few years. So far, however, the real estate agents say they have heard little grumbling at the prices. It should be understood that all the cottages rented in Newport are furnished, and often in a very extravagant manner. Unfurnished houses *will not rent, and, in order to secure good prices,* it is necessary to have them in first-class order from cellar to attic, and it is also necessary to have them provided with plate and silver.

Prices so far this season have ranged from $1,000 to $5,000, the latter amount being being charged for the villa in Bellevue-avenue owned by Mrs. Loring Andrews, New-York, which has been rented to Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, the wealthy sugar-refiner, of New-York City, who is also the Austrian Consul-General at that place. The majority of the cottages rented have brought between $2,000 and $2,500. So far, about 70 houses have been leased for the season of 1880, among the lessees being the following New-York families: T. A. Havemeyer, William Cothout, Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, Mrs. H. N. Pond, Robert Goelet, Ogden Goelet, Mrs. L. N. Clough, F. C. Lawrence, G. S. Bowdoin, of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co.; Anson Phelps Stokes, Valentine G. Hall, Thomas Mott, Augustus Schell, Mrs. W. H. Peckham, Anson P. Pond, H. B. Auchincloss, Henry S. Bennett, George H. Warren, Mrs. H. H. Garner, Mrs. M. S. Flagg, Mrs. M. B. Crosby, Col. N. M. Beckwith, Mrs. H. W. Gray, L. C. Watjen, Mrs. L. S. Clymer, Hugo C. Fritsch, Mrs. Thomas S. Gibbs, Dr. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Post, Mrs. D. A. Pell, J. H. Whitehouse, Mrs. G. L. Beekman, Mrs. M. Lieber, R. T. Wilson, W. K. Thorne, Dr. William T. Lusk, Mrs. Ely Goddard, J. J. Van Alen, James Stillman, R. Van Nest, Mrs. C. M. Seymour, D. G. Watts, (President New-York Cotton Exchange;) Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. M. Parson, Mrs. G. F. Reid, Dr. John C. Peters, Charles G. Peters, J. M. Fiske, and S. J. Foster. The usual number of houses have been rented to residents of other cities. A large number of houses are still in the market; it is the impression that they are held at figures which are believed to be too high. It is expected, however, that *there will be no unrented houses by the 1st of June.*

Newport's new Casino is in Bellevue-avenue, near the Ocean House. When completed, it will be a very attractive place. It is intended for the exclusive use of the Summer residents, who, of course, will maintain it in a pecuniary, as well as in a social, point of view. It would never have been thought of but for Mr. J. G. Bennett, who is the moving spirit in the enterprise. Last Fall he purchased the land from the Executors of the estate of the late Sidney Brooks, of Boston. Several prominent gentlemen were soon interested in the movement, and they became stockholders in the enterprise, that is, in that portion of it which had for its aim the Casino proper. Architects were engaged to furnish the plans, and after awhile suitable designs were selected, and the immense buildings were soon under way, giving employment to several hundred mechanics during the Winter and Spring months; in fact, the building of the Casino, which, by the way, will not be completed before the latter part of June, was a benefit to Newport in every sense of the word. Fronting on Bellevue-avenue is a handsome block built in connection with the Casino buildings, which is the private enterprise of Mr. Bennett. This building contains eight handsome stores, all but one of which have been rented to prominent New-York firms, who will establish branches here during the fashionable season. In the rear of this building are the grounds, which are to be beautifully laid out. These are inclosed by a handsome two-story piazza which is covered in. In the rear of this there are other grounds, and also the theatre, bowling-alley, racket-court, and tennis-court. Beautiful walks, flower-beds, rustic arbors, &c., will be arranged, and when completed the sight will be one which cannot be seen elsewhere in this country.

Several new cottages are building, and large amounts of money are being expended in improving and beautifying others. New houses are building for S. B. Stitt, of Philadelphia; Edward Mayer, Walter H. Lewis, and C. C. Baldwin, of New-York, and for Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn, of Providence. The houses owned by G. M. Tooker and W. L. Kane, of New-York, have been almost entirely rebuilt. Minor improvements are making to a large number of cottages, and between now and the 1st of June Newport will be one of the liveliest Summer resorts on the American coast. The cottagers have begun to arrive even at this early day, Major J. Smith Bryce, of New-York, and the family of Mr. A. S. Hatch, of the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, of New-York, being among the number who have taken possession of their Summer residences. Mr. Atherton Blight, of Philadelphia, son-in-law of Greenough, the sculptor, has also arrived for the season. The Newport season is an unusually long one. It commences early and continues in until the early part of October. Many families remain until the snow flies, and not a few now believe it fashionable to remain here all Winter.

Mr. J. G. Bennett will occupy the Brooks villa, opposite the Casino buildings, which he purchased last Summer. The Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, has rented his cottage to Augustus Schell, of New-York. George Peabody Wetmore, and Henry S. Fearing, both of New-York, and who own cottages here, have been elected honorary members of the Newport Artillery, which organization, by the way, is commanded by the last-named gentleman's brother, Col. G. R. Fearing, who is a member of the Westchester Polo Club, and of the Coaching Club as well. Several Newport cottagers will spend a part of the coming season in Europe. Some noticeable improvements have been made on and about the bathing beach.

M. Outrey, the French Minister, will again occupy "Clover Patch" in Narragansett-avenue. John Carey, Jr., and F. H. Schermerhorn, two cottage-owners, have recently returned from Europe. G. Kortright, of the Quaker City, and Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, United States Navy, have purchased Summer residences at Bristol, near this place. Admiral Case owns a pretty villa here. The Channing Memorial Church is to be built here at once. It will be a very attractive edifice. The State Legislature has passed a law prohibiting pigeon-shooting in this State. This will interfere with the season's programme of the Narragansett Gun Club, made up of Summer residents.

CONCERNING CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, April 20.

Is it disloyal to recommend that the Confederate flag be displayed on Southern memorial days? If so, we are going to do something terribly outrageous. No extreme radical need be alarmed. The South has had enough of fighting, unless it be with a foreign nation, and then the gray and blue would touch shoulders to repel the common foe. Conflicts which are to be fought on our own territory, our people en masse desire to be free from. There are many in our country, young people, who have never seen a Confederate banner, and they would like to behold the colors which their fathers followed so gloriously. Thousands of brave soldiers have probably never rested their eyes on the last standard our Congress adopted, so we earnestly wish some of our ladies would prepare one for next Monday, our Confederate Sabbath, that it may be seen what it was. We believe that the battle-flag of the "Twelfth Georgia" is still in this city. If anybody's intense loyalty is shocked, he need not look, but feast his eyes on the flag of our common country, the representative of States distinct as the billows, but one as the sea. Let us have the Confederate "battle" and last national flag as well as that of the United States. They can be quickly made. At the beginning of the late war the several seceded States used distinctive State flags. In March, 1861, the "Confederate States" Congress adopted the "stars and bars," composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, the others red, with a blue union, containing nine white stars in a circle. It was fashioned after the "Stars and Stripes," but this close resemblance led to confusion and mistakes on the field. The battle of the first Manassas came very near being lost on this account. In September, 1861, a battle-flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, (St. Andrew's cross, in the form of an X,) with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed 13 white stars in the lines of the X. This was universally used in the Army of Northern Virginia. In 1863 the "stars and bars" was supplemented with a flag, with a white field, having the battle-flag for the union. This was found deficient in service on account of being liable to be taken for a flag of truce. On Feb. 4, 1865, the outer half of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar, and this was the last flag of the Confederacy. Very few, we imagine, have seen it. There is nothing connected with the "conquered banner" which was furled so sadly and put away, of which the South cannot be proud.

AR-KAN-SAW OR AR-KAN-SAS.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The true pronunciation of our State is receiving that serious attention which its importance requires. A joint committee from the Eclectic and Historical Societies have had the matter under consideration, and will report at the May meeting of the latter. While the latter pronunciation, above indicated, accenting the middle syllable and sounding the final s, has the sanction of some polite usage, it is understood that the committees are largely and decidedly in favor of the original pronunciation given by the French, and will report the pronunciation as nearly correct, which is in use by the mass of old citizens, giving the Italian sound of a in each syllable, the final s silent with a slight accent on the first and last syllables. The only objection to what is called the vulgar pronunciation is that the final saw is too broad. It should be as, with the sound of a in father. It is to be hoped that some settled pronunciation will be established, which lexicographers may intelligently adopt—a thing which has never yet been done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—Politics, religion, the science of war, literature, and international law are the topics most prominently discussed in the current number of the *North American Review*. Only those readers who are very hard to please will complain that they find nothing to their taste in this varied table of contents. Judge Jere Black returns to the charge again in an article on "Gen. Grant and Strong Government." Ex-Secretary Boutwell last month assailed the Judge and his argument against a third term. This month the Judge returns the compliment. People are getting just a trifle tired of the somewhat contracted circle of argumentation in which the disputants of the third-term question move, and it is sincerely to be regretted that Mr. Boutwell has turned Mr. Black aside from a purpose which he says he had in mind of writing for this number of the *Review* a paper in which he intended "to make plain the principle of State rights, the solemnity of the compact by which those rights were reserved, the dishonesty (not the error) of the interpretation which denies them, and the duty of maintaining them as the sheet-anchor of our individual liberty." Such an essay, from so able an expositor of Democratic principles, upon a doctrine which the temper of his party threatens to render a prominent issue in our politics, would have been of far greater value than a somewhat disjointed argument upon a question which can hardly outlive the campaign upon which we are now entering. Briefly summed up, Mr. Black's points in this paper are: That the "two-term rule" is coeval with the Government, consistent with the Constitution, notorious, uniform, uninterrupted, resting on the support of the examples of Washington, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and "therefore has all the requisites of a binding law;" that Mr. Boutwell practically admits this, even when he attempts to deny it; and that the purpose of Gen. Grant and his friends is to establish and maintain a strong Government by extra-constitutional means, as in his view, Gen. Grant's history and character make it certain that he and those who support him are "the enemies of free and honest government."

Mr. Leslie Stephen is a frequent and popular contributor to the English magazines. His literary criticisms and articles on social topics find favor with that large class of readers who like to have obvious truths pleasantly pointed out, and are disinclined to any kind of mental exercise which keeps the faculties on the stretch. In speculating upon the outcome of the present mass and conflict of opinion in respect to reason and religion, Mr. Stephen is clearly out of his element, though his pen is not unskilled in that field. His article upon "The Religion of All Sensible Men" would be tiresome under any circumstances, but coming immediately after Judge Black's clear reasoning and sharp periods, it is positively torpifying. It is hard to follow the rill of thought in this wide meadow of words. Twenty pages hardly contain what should have filled but five. Mr. Stephen sees in the present time conditions analogous to those under which Christianity arose, and wonders what new religion will rise up to take the place of the worn-out faiths. He confesses his inability to predict the nature of the religion of the future, but declares that it must "be capable of assimilating modern scientific theories, for a direct assault is hopeless, and to ignore science is impossible." This reconciliation of faith and reason is a necessity for the old faith, and is an impossibility. In so many words he disposes of Christianity and its prospects. But no artificial religion like Comte's can make its way. One cannot construct "by rule and line what can only be done, if it can be done at all, by the genial energy of a creative imagination." For the present, the man who feels compelled to abandon the old faiths must be content to stand alone, and dispensing with "the old consolations of heaven and hell," must find "sufficient comfort in the consciousness that he is dealing honestly with his intellect." George Ticknor Curtis resumes his study—begun last month—of "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." He attempts to show that after the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, 1862, Gen. McClellan's army of 100,000 men was deprived of the supplies which were essential to any general movement, and that until the 6th of October his orders were strangely vague and indefinite. This condition of things he attributes, by implication, to the hostile feeling and influence of Stanton and Halleck. He then further shows that when McClellan reached Rectortown with his army, he had already matured the plan of a campaign which was to divide and destroy the forces of Lee and Longstreet. On the night of Nov. 7, however, a special messenger reached his tent at Rectortown with Halleck's order relieving him of the command, and transferring the Army of the Potomac to Gen. Burnside. That was the last of McClellan as a soldier, and Mr. Curtis concludes his article by some considerations upon the elements of his "power over the Army," and in estimating what "was squandered by the Administration when they took McClellan from the service of the country." Next month he will close the discussion with an examination of the "political reason" which prompted President Lincoln to remove him.

Amid the good, bad, and indifferent of this number of the *North American Review*, Mr. F. H. Underwood's essay upon Ralph Waldo Emerson stands out clearly and conspicuously the best. It is an admirable presentation of the character and views of the Concord philosopher, whom the writer ranks "with the three or four philosophic minds of the first order born of the Anglo-Saxon race," the most creative writer since Lord Bacon. We can only quote one passage from this excellent essay:

"To state the religious doctrines of Emerson is a matter of delicacy. If religion were merely the equivalent of piety, it would be an easier task. But we observe a cautious phraseology, born not of unbelief, but of a high and rare sense of the value of words. He avoids the bald and positive terms in which unreflecting minds speak of the Infinite. He sees only God in His works and in the operation of His laws, and therefore cannot picture His personal attributes, as Phidias might have thought of Jove. This sensitive conscience in terms has led some persons to accuse him of leaving God out of his theories. But Emerson is no atheist nor pantheist. He is full of natural piety, filial toward the Creator, and brotherly toward man."

The origin and development of the Monroe doctrine are historically treated by a writer who does not give his name, and in whose view that doctrine applies "directly and forcibly" to the question of the isthmian canal. Mr. A. Gustafson writes the concluding article, a capable review of some recent works of history and biography.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—The articles in the *International Review* for May are of the middle class, not too profound for popular reading, and yet somewhat more serious in respect to theme and treatment than the shallow monthly flood of "literature" which flows though the illustrated magazines. None of our reviews get hold of the best American writers. The preparation of articles for their pages does not seem to be an attractive occupation for our men of letters, of politics, or of affairs, who might write what no man anxious to be well informed could afford to leave unread. The exceptions are too few to greatly raise the average of the articles appearing in the reviews, which are mostly second or third rate, or too low to be rated at all. Sociology is founded upon such facts as M. Elie Réclus presents in the article which leads this number of the *International Review*, entitled "Studies of Primitive Peoples," and all intelligent men read with interest of the habits and usages of their less enlightened brethren. The inhabitants of Noefour, a little island just south of the equator, near Papua, are a curious people, particularly in their code of etiquette for betrothed couples and in their marriage customs, of which M. Réclus gives a tolerably full description. The young people must not look each other in the face after their engagement, and the first four days of their honeymoon are passed in sitting with their backs to each other, in the midst of a circle of watchers. Prof. Lounsbury, of Yale, disagrees with Mr. Richard Grant White in respect to spelling reform, but joins hands with him, in an article on "The English Language in America," in proving that the greater number of those forms of speech which English writers call "Americanisms," were really imported from the mother country. A society was formed in England about six years ago for the purpose of collecting and preserving peculiar words and phrases still existing in provincial dialects. The labors of that society will furnish material for a comparative study of the dialectical [illegible] of the two countries. In a glossary of words and phrases used in the County of Suffolk, compiled by Edwin Moor, in 1823, however, Prof. Lounsbury finds ample support for the theory of the English origin of many of our "vulgar Americanisms."

"A rapid glance over its pages will reveal such pronunciations as *'oss* for "horse," *chaw* for "chew," *drownded* for "drowned," *hoss* for "horse," *gal* for "girl," *natur* for "nature," *taters* for "potatoes;" such phrases as *to flop in a chair*, *to trim one's jacket*, *to haul over the coals*, *to ride like Moses*, *git up the gab*, *in a horn*, *in a jiffy*, *a tip-top fellow*, *before you could say Jack Robinson*, *that's a whopper*; such oaths and exclamations as *by gum*, *by gosh*, *darnation*, *dang it*, *lawk-a-daisy*; such words as *bobbery* for "disturbance," *gawky* for "awkward," *glum* for "gloomy," *gumption* for "sense," *hullabaloo* for "clamor," *obstropolous* for "obstreperous," *soppy* for "silly," *scaly* for "shabby," and *spree*, with its wide varieties of meaning; such contributions to culinary speech as *flap-jacks*, *apple fritters*, and, indeed, *sauce*, as applied to garden vegetables generally; the same felicitous description of states of mind conveyed by such expressions as *to be in a tantrum*, *to be in a pucker*; such terms of abuse as *dunderhead*, *ninnyhammer*, *nincompoop*, and a whole tribe of vigorous common words denoting personal chastisement, such as *baste*, *larrup*, *lather*, *lick*, *welt*, *wallop*, and *whack*; and, in addition to all these, that peculiar qualifying phrase heard often with us, of *kinder*, (*i. e.*, kind of,) in the sense of 'somewhat,' as 'He is kinder cold.'"

In an article on "Open Scholarships," an anonymous writer takes up the discussion which has lately engaged the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. There are now 112 scholarships at Harvard, yielding an income of $25,000 annually. The benefit of these is conferred on needy young men who show merit which deserves encouragement. President Eliot is of the opinion that these endowments yield a "sure and rich return in service rendered to the public." The writer in the *International Review* looks upon them as an interference, of doubtful value, with the natural laws of society. Young men who will really benefit by college training commonly have energy enough to secure it by their own exertions, he argues, and he would put the encouragement of scholarships into the form of prizes, open to rich and poor alike, believing that the latter would commonly win them. "Skulls, Brains, and Souls" is a readable article, by Thomas Dwight, on the relation of intellectual capacity to the volume of brain, and the relation of the thinking faculties to the soul. Ray Palmer contributes a biographical sketch of Oliver Wendell Holmes, mingled with critical estimates of the quality of his literary work. An article of a similar type, though dealing with very different material, is Luigi Monti's brief history of the life and political achievements of Victor Emmanuel. Mr. George W. Julian's paper on "The Abuse of the Ballot and its Remedy" calls for no comment save the suggestion that the editor of the *Review* should now invite a contribution on the same subject from Denis Kearney, merely to show how Mr. Julian's sentiments would appear when dressed up in the more vigorous style and bolder metaphors of the orator of the Sand Lots, whose theories have been adopted without credit in this article. Mr. Albert Stickney writes in a fresh and vigorous style, but somewhat crudely in respect to his theories, upon "Government Machinery." With some excellent suggestions as to the ways and means of civil service reform, he mingles occasional expressions of views which do not betray a careful, practical study of the subject.

LITERARY NOTES.

—"Sister Dora" has reached the eighth edition in England.

—The "Dickens Dictionary" is now extended to the railways of Continental Europe.

—Mr. Escott's very readable book on England has already passed to a second edition in this country.

—The authorities of the British Museum have ordered a sale of duplicate prints from its immense collections.

—A fairly satisfactory Portuguese translation of Goethe's "Faust" has been made by a native of Funchal, Madeira.

—Mrs. Roebuck is preparing a biography of her late husband, the well-known member of Parliament from Sheffield.

—The biography of the poet Derjavin, undertaken by the Academy of Sciences, is nearly approaching completion.

—The Russian Government has given instructions for the publication of a catalogue to the historical library belonging to the Synod of Moscow.

—"Rest Awhile: Addresses to Toilers in the Ministry," is the running title of a new book by the Very Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff.

—Several sketches from Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," appear in the current number of the Russian *Historical Review*.

—A valuable collection of autograph letters, received by Mr. Garrison in connection with the anti-slavery struggle in the United States, has been given by his sons to the library of Cornell University.

—It is understood that Mr. J. Eliot Cabot, who has been for some years Mr. Emerson's confidential literary adviser, will be intrusted with his unpublished papers, and will have authority to write his life.

—A number of ex-students of the University of Warsaw have formed a literary committee for the completion, of a history of the university. The work will be drawn up in the Polish language, and, if a suitable editor can be found, translated into Russian.

—Mr. Henry E. Hewlett, the biographer of the late Henry Fothergill Chorley, who was well-known 10 years ago as musical editor of the London *Athenæum*, in editing Chorley's lecture on "The National Music of the World," sees no reason to believe that during the eight years which have elapsed since his death he has lost aught of his legitimate authority as a musical critic.

—The volume entitled "Scotch Sermons—1880," will contain characteristic discourses by Principal Caird, the Rev. Dr. J. Cunningham, the Rev. D. J. Ferguson, Prof. William Knight, the Rev. Dr. W. McIntosh, the Rev. W. L. McFarlan, the Rev. Allan Menzies, the Rev. T. Nicoll, the Rev. T. Rain, the Rev. A. Semple, the Rev. J. Stevenson, the Rev. Patrick Stevenson, and the Rev. Dr. R. H. Story.

—Goethe's correspondence with Göttling, from 1824-1831, with a preface by Kuno Fischer, will appear in a few days at Munich. On Goethe's side the correspondence is chiefly concerned with an edition of his last works, which Göttling was going to publish at Jena; and on Göttling's side, in addition to the correspondence concerning the publication of the works, are some interesting sketches of his first visit to Italy.

—It is proposed to form in St. Petersburg a society to be called the Society of Lovers of Poetry. Its comprehensive scope will be the study of Russian and foreign poets, both ancient and modern, including also attention to the arts of music and the drama. The society will undertake the publication of selections and translations from the more remarkable productions of foreign poetical literature, and of essays on the genius of their authors.

—Mr. Stille, an old and well-known bookseller in Edinburgh, has reprinted, at the end of his periodical price-list, a short paper by Sir Walter Scott, entitled, "Aspirations of Christopher Corduroy," an amusing little bit of satire on one of the Ballantynes, who, being the grandson of a tailor, was somewhat touched by a weakness for genealogy. It originally appeared as a broadsheet or pamphlet, and has not been included in any collections of Scott's writings.

—Mr. Samuel R. Gardiner denies the accuracy of the statement made by Mr. Marsh, that he has discovered, by identifying a prayer in the "Eikon Basilike" with the same in the handwriting of Charles I., the authorship of that hitherto anonymous book. The facts are that the prayer was long ago discovered by the late Mr. Bruce, and that what Mr. Marsh has discovered is the very great resemblance of the prayer not to the second prayer in the "Eikon," but to the second of the prayers used by Charles I. before his death, printed with some editions of the "Eikon."

THOROUGHBRED SYMPATHY.

From the Union (Oregon) Sentinel.

An accident occurred on the Columbia River a few days ago which strikingly illustrates the humane instincts and sympathy that exist in animals. A number of horses were being conveyed on the boat, when, during a commotion among them, one was kicked and had its leg broken. It was decided to kill the poor brute and put it out of its misery. He was dispatched by an axe in the hands of one of the employes of the boat. The celebrated thoroughbred running stallion, Delaware, was quietly watching the movement, and just as the blow was struck he gave a loud scream and fell backward with a shower of blood streaming from his nostrils. For upward of three hours his agonies were fearful, and it was thought he would die, but he finally rallied and may recover. Delaware is 10 years old and has a national reputation, having beaten Anaal and other celebrated champions of the turf. He is owned by the Hon. J. W. Nesmith.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE SANTILLAN MATTER.

A STATEMENT FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO LAND ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow us, in your columns, in justice to ourselves and hundreds of other reputable citizens, shareholders in the "San Francisco Land Association," if not in justice to you, to correct some of the unfair statements found in your editorial of the 14th inst., entitled "The Santillan Swindle"?

It is apparent that you have been imposed upon by false stories. You do not, as some have, deny the treaty obligation to protect Mexican grants in California prior to its cession to the United States, but you state this one is fraudulent. This is the echo of the cry raised by those who have conspired to defeat this grant that they might gain it themselves, and who, after securing it, with satanic leer, pointed out the hiding place of some of the records and evidence that would have placed the validity of the Santillan grant beyond all cavil.

Because we now ask a new trial by the same court that rejected the grant for want of that evidence, you say we have "monumental cheek." Some 400 or 500 bankers, lawyers, merchants, and other business men, residing in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and elsewhere, purchased this grant upon the opinion and advice of counselors of national repute, that it was, beyond question, valid and entitled to protection. Yet you do not hesitate to compare these purchasers with "gentlemen who bargain for counterfeit currency," and to characterize their case as "one of those crammed with forgeries and interpolations of records."

You are grievously imposed upon as to the facts. You are made to say, "Whenever it was possible, the litigants contrived to make the United States a party to the suit, so that our paternal Government footed the bills of causes in which it had not the most remote interest." The real facts are that our "paternal Government," having purchased of Mexico all the land in California not before granted to others, required, by act of Congress, that every private citizen should prove his title in court, or forfeit his land to the United States. All the grants (some 800 in number) were so presented under compulsion, and our "paternal Government," in its own courts, made itself a party to every case and disputed every grant, demanding the strictest proof, even though it was shown, by the testimony of Gen. H. W. Halleck and others, that many of the Mexican records and archives necessary to prove the grants were lost or destroyed by the carelessness of United States officers to whom they had been intrusted.

The grant in question, after being confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners established by the act of 1851, and by the United States District Court in California, was thought to be established beyond doubt; but on appeal to the Supreme Court it was rejected, under new rules of evidence, contrary to those established in prior cases, and contrary to those conceded in later ones to be correct. The land was thereby forfeited to the United States, and was afterward disposed of by the Government as owner. The evidence, then lost, or rather concealed by conspirators who cried "fraud," and not proved on the first trials, is now found, and the local law, under which the Government objected to witnesses having Indian or negro blood, is now repealed. A new hearing of the case is asked upon the condition that if the grant is not proved to be lawful and valid, we pay the costs and take nothing, and if valid, we are not to take the land in question, but wild lands elsewhere.

The case has been carefully and patiently investigated by a committee of honest, intelligent gentlemen from different States and of different parties and predilections, and they conclude a new trial of the case is due to justice and national honor. You would doubtless reach the same conclusions, upon a similar investigation, if you admit the treaty obligation to protect an honest prior grant.

Your suppositions, that the claim was not heard of until 1860; that priests were incompetent to take such grants; that the grant was forged; that the association make any appeal on sympathetic grounds; or that a rehearing, as proposed, would cast doubt upon titles in San Francisco, are so contrary to the facts as seriously to discredit the intelligence or good faith of your informant.

The committee in their report have embodied such facts as they deem pertinent; they simply recommend that the case, with the new evidence, be sent back to the same court, that the "fraud," if so apparent, may be shown, and that right between the Government and private citizens may be done. No member of the association asks aught but bare justice of either court, Congress, or newspapers.

The members of this association are above promoting a fraud for personal gain, and we trust you will give this earnest protest the same prominence as the charges made in your journal.

Charles M. Fonike, G. M. Troutman, Henry Lewis, E. M. Davis, Samuel Simes, Edward Hoopes, Edward Lewis, Howard Spencer, Directors.

HENRY C. DAVIS, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 17, 1880.

[The above communication does not traverse the original statement made in THE TIMES. The Santillan grant was rejected by the Supreme Court as fraudulent. "The San Francisco Land Association" did purchase the so-called grant "on speculation." These two points are material to the whole case. They cannot be successfully disputed by anybody.]

CAN WE HAVE PURE MILK?

BY PERMISSION OF OUR SERVANT GIRLS WE MAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in a recent issue of THE TIMES an article with reference to the supply of pure milk in cities, and referring to the method of delivering the same in sealed bottles. It is a subject in which I am much interested, as I am in this way serving families in New-York with the milk produced on my farm, and, having considerable experience in the business, I would like to state briefly, for the benefit of your City readers, some serious obstacles to their being served with pure, fresh milk, which it is in their power to remove.

Incredible though it may seem, I say what I know to be a fact when I assert that it is impossible to serve many of the best families in the City with pure milk, except at a loss to the farmer or the dealer who may deliver it. The source of the trouble lies in the almost universal corruption prevalent with the servants employed in these families, by which the farmer, in order to retain their custom, must submit to continuous exacting fees, which he cannot afford to do, but which the dishonest dealer can and is willing to do. A customer is secured for the farmer or honest dealer, as the case may be, and one or two quarts per day are delivered. Very frequently it is thought prudent not to dismiss the old milkman, and he continues to leave a quart or two. The servant soon presents the state of affairs to both parties, and signifies that for a consideration she will make it all right with the mistress, and have the other party dismissed. In the majority of well-to-do families, where the mistress does not attend to the details of the house-keeping, the servant is in a position to do all that she promises. The milk delivered by the party against whom she is prejudiced will be put in a warm place, where it will speedily sour, and sometimes even vinegar and dirt put in it, and she will swear that it was delivered so. Now, we thought when we decided to deliver the milk in sealed bottles put up on the farm, that we could guarantee to every customer milk as pure and clean as it is possible to get from the cow, and so we can, if our customers will do their part, but so thoughtless and careless are they that we have nearly as much trouble as by the old method of delivery. The servants are allowed to break the seals and open the bottles. They drink the rich cream from the top of the bottle, or use it for their coffee, and fill up the bottle with water, or if an old milkman is at their elbow with his little present, with something worse than water. The head of the house is disgusted, and exclaims: "Why, this bottled milk is a perfect humbug." The deliverer of it is not allowed to make a suggestion, but is spurned from the door, the old milkman resumes his place, with a fair percentage of water in the dipper, and if he makes his little presents with some degree of regularity all goes smoothly again, the good people up stairs being entirely ignorant of the game played below.

In some cases where we have been permitted to suggest the source of the trouble with the milk, the mistress, while admitting that we might be correct, dare not request the servant to place the bottle of milk on the table unopened for fear of giving offense. What more can be expected of us in order to serve residents of the City with pure milk? There is no question but that milk put up and delivered in the manner alluded to by reliable farmers, will be found to be pure, sweet, and clean, much more so than by the old method of delivery, if the consumer will but insist upon having it put upon the table just as it is delivered at the door, and will see that it is kept in a cool place in warm weather.

G. F. TABER.

RAVENSWOOD FARM, Wednesday April 21.

A CONTRIBUTION FOR THE CADETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the 300 noble youth at West Point may find Gen. Schofield's certificate of character inconvenient to wear upon their breasts on State occasions and during their Summer vacation, will you not call for subscriptions to raise a fund to furnish each gallant Cadet with a medal, suitably inscribed, to commemorate their prowess?

Most assuredly a generous public will not consent to let such bravery as these good little boys have shown so long go unrewarded. I wish to have the honor of making the first subscription, and herewith inclose $1. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1880.

["Fair Play's" contribution is well meant, but obviously cannot be directed to the purpose he indicates. He can have it returned by calling for it.]

THE MUTILATION THEORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attempt, being made at West Point to prove that Cadet Whittaker beat, cut, and bound himself is simply a repetition of a similar effort made in this State during the Kuklux Klan's outrages in 1870-1. For nearly two years here, while those terrible whippings, mutilations, and murders of colored men were systematically being carried on, at night and in disguise, it was constantly asserted by white Democrats, and repeated in Democratic journals in the State, that the outrages were perpetrated by the negroes themselves upon themselves, and for the purpose of exciting Northern sympathy and affecting the elections. The absurd charge was so constantly asserted and reiterated, that at one time it seemed to have become quite generally accepted as the true explanation of those crimes. The shadow of this charge was only completely removed by the exposure of that fearful conspiracy against the rights of the colored race, known as the "Kuklux Klan." When finally the members of this organization were arrested and convicted by the hundred, and sent to the Albany Penitentiary, then it was found that white Democrats had committed the outrages, and not the negroes themselves. I personally conducted most of these prosecutions, and personally saw the outraged colored men, and inquired carefully and fully into all the circumstances connected with the outrages, and in no single instance did I ever find, or have reason to suspect, that any colored man outraged his own person or connived at such outrage by others. D. T. CORBIN,

Ex-United States District-Attorney for South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, April 15, 1880.

WEST POINT PREJUDICES.

THE SUDDEN CHANGE IN CADET SMITH'S SCHOLARSHIP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A little experience of mine at the time the colored Cadet Smith was at West Point first impressed me that a strong color prejudice prevailed among the Professors at the Academy. And the recent experience of Cadet Whittaker has confirmed all that I ever believed in that respect.

Let me say, by way of premise, that I was well acquainted with Cadet Smith; that I heard of his abilities as a scholar while he was yet a boy in the Columbia schools; that he was picked out by a competent teacher there as one worthy to be educated under the offer of Mr. David Clark, of Hartford, who brought him from the South to give a representative colored boy a thorough education. I first saw him in the South School, in Hartford, and learned from the Principal that he bore the reputation of a remarkably good scholar. Shortly after, he came under my instruction. I was then a teacher in the Hartford High School. I know what his abilities as a scholar were. He recited to me in mathematics, and stood among the best in a class of over 100. I know, too, that he had a peculiar aptness for the languages and learned with unusual facility. He excelled in the languages. He was thorough, too. He was really a remarkably fine scholar. Before he could finish his high-school course he was admitted to West Point. What difficulties and prejudices he struggled against there can be known to but few. One afternoon I was riding up the Hudson in the cars. I fell into conversation with the stranger at my side and found he was a Professor at West Point. I began to inquire about Cadet Smith; his name had appeared but lately, then, in the newspapers. I did not discover to the Professor my acquaintance with the Cadet, but I listened, without saying anything, while the Professor went on with an account of the young man's abilities as a scholar. And his account belied all I knew about the young man. I was given to understand that he was rated by the Professors as a very moderate, rather poor scholar; that he got along in mathematics with difficulty; that in languages he was poor, not up to the average.

Now, I don't believe that Cadet Smith had changed so suddenly. I don't see how it could be possible. But I did see clearly through all the Professor told me, that there was a strong prejudice against the young man. And it was common to the whole Academy. And under that prejudice, injustice was done the struggling student. They were unwilling to admit his real abilities. West Point does not want colored Cadets. R. B. G.

THE UNIT RULE IN 1860.

HOW IT WAS PRACTICALLY ENFORCED IN FAVOR OF MR. SEWARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the semi-weekly issue of the Albany *Journal* of the 12th inst. will be found an article headed, in capitals, "Earlier Precedents Against the Unit Rule." In it reference is made to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in 1860 as one instance that the "invitation" was to send from each State two delegates at large, and that the Republican Party, by adopting a similar "invitation" in their call for a national convention in June next, has "gone back to the conventions of 1856 and 1860 in giving prominence to district representations." If the *Journal* had remembered the action taken by the delegates to the latter convention before they entered it, instead of finding authority for its argument against the unit rule it would have found, on the contrary, the most marked, if not the most obnoxious, instance of its enforcement. As a member of that convention, I am enabled to state that the delegation from New-York to that convention was uninstructed for Mr. Seward's nomination; but it was feared by some of his most ardent supporters, including Mr. Thurlow Weed, who, though not a delegate, was present at the convention, that, possibly, without the adoption of some unit rule, the delegation might break, and some of the delegates refused in open convention, to vote for Mr. Seward. I well recollect that certain delegates, whose names I could give, were suspected of such an intention. To avoid all such danger, and to secure a solid vote for Mr. Seward, Mr. Weed, if he did not propose, certainly urged, a caucus of the delegates, at which every person not a delegate was excluded, except himself, for the purpose of passing a resolution instructing Mr. William M. Evarts, the Chairman of our delegation, when our State should be called in the convention, to cast a solid vote for Gov. Seward as the choice of New-York for President. This resolution was opposed by many delegates with great warmth and even bitterness. It was denounced as a gag, as a violation of the rights of local constituencies, &c. The great body, however, of the delegates supported it, and it passed by a large majority, and the 70 votes of New-York were cast for Mr. Seward, as provided by the resolution. No measure ever met with a stronger support by a larger or more representative body of Republicans, both inside and outside of a delegation, than the one referred to. As shown, the great founder of the Albany *Journal*, then at the head of it, used his matchless influence in taking away what that same great paper now claims to be the right of the delegates to vote as their respective Congressional constituencies desire. What would it say if, instead of the delegates to the National Convention soon to assemble at Chicago voting as a unit for Gen. Grant, as practically instructed by our late State Convention, they should have their votes cast as a unit for that peerless American under the same rule adopted by the delegation in the Republican National Convention of 1860? Are not the instructions of a State Convention more authoritative and binding upon the action of a delegation which it has the right to create than a resolution passed by a majority of the delegation that one of their own number shall cast the vote of the whole as a unit for a certain candidate? The *Journal* maintains that the "positive and unequivocal invitation * * * given to each Congressional district to choose delegates according to its preferences" is inconsistent with the right of a State Convention to instruct them. It was not so regarded by the party in 1860, and I cannot see why it should be in 1880. C. V. R. LUDINGTON.

MONTICELLO, Thursday, April 15, 1880.

THE ONEROUS DUTY ON SUGAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The good work your influential paper is doing almost daily in demanding a modification of the tariff cannot be better employed than to throw full light on the enormous tax on sugar. Of course, there is barely a doubt that Congress will not adjourn without doing something on the tariff, and as free wood-pulp is almost assured, which will relieve the tax on the food of knowledge, it would, indeed, be but fair to see the tax on the substantial food called sugar reduced also. This vexed question is now in the hands of a sub-committee, and I have reasons to believe that the following alterations are to be proposed, namely:

On melado, now 1.87c. per pound, to be charged..1.85c.
On sugar, No. 7, 2.18c. per pound, to be charged..2.24c.
On sugar above No. 7 and not above No. 13..........2.50c.

The present duty is, on above No. 7 and not above No. 10, 2.50c., and above No. 10 and not above No. 13 the duty is 2.81c.

On sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16, duty, now 3.45c., to be....................................2.81c.
On sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20, duty, now 4.18c., to be....................................3.20c.
On refined lump sugar, now 5c., to be.................4.00c.

The nigger in the fence is, that the largest bulk of sugar imported, viz., No. 7, is actually increased in duty from 2.18c. to 2.24c., while sugars above No. 7 and not above No. 10 remain at 2.50c. In order to show this most conclusively, it needs but be stated that the proportion of raw sugar gone into consumption in 1879 was:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
No. 7	890,801,182	No. 16	1,998,780
No. 10	671,874,[illegible]	No. 20	[illegible]
No. 13	33,906,557	Loaf sugar	16,42[illegible]

Thus, then, of the above amount of sugar it is proposed to raise the duty on 60 per cent. of the quantity consumed from from 2.18c., duty at present to 2.24c., or 6-100s. per pound; to leave on the other 671,000,000 pounds the same duty as now, and reduce the duty on an insignificant amount of sugar, which would be about a week's consumption. Nobody can possibly be deceived by such a piece of bungling. This is done simply not to offend Louisiana, for whose benefit we are called upon to tax ourselves, first, $40,000,000 annually for the benefit of the revenues, and $5,000,000 besides for the benefit of the Returning Board State. When the Treasury is overflowing with $20,000,000 surplus revenue, the people have a right to ask for a reduction on such an indispensable article of food as sugar, which now pays 60 per cent. duty, and it is monstrous to deny fifty millions of people the boon of seeing the sugar duty reduced to 40 per cent. ad valorem.

A Whig Ministry in England was once beaten on the sugar duties, or sugar question, and I prophesy that the Democratic majority in the House will be beaten, in the next elections if they do not reduce the sugar duty to 40 per cent. ad valorem, and, above all, change the present blind, swindling specific duty on sugar to one that everybody can understand, namely, to an ad valorem rate.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1880.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

WHY IT IS NOT UNDERSTOOD BY OUR WORKING MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As is evinced by your editorial of to-day on the grievances of labor, and so strongly pictured by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, at his late lecture at Steinway Hall, the labor question is just now forcing itself more and more on public opinion. It cannot be denied that certain classes of laborers do not grasp the question fully, but I believe this to arise mainly from the fact that no just representation of the case has ever been made. The working men, that is, that class of laborers who work with their hands more than their brain, day laborers, &c., feel keenly that the present adjustment of things deprives them of the due proportion of the product of their labor which should come to them, and they are, in the great majority, men who have scant leisure, and even less inclination, to study economic relations and discover why this is so. Hence, as your editorial says, they are generally misguided in their efforts for readjustment, and are prone to listen to any loud-toned demagogue who preaches a panacea for their wrongs.

But, Mr. Editor, there is a large class of laborers who do think; men who labor for hire with their brains, and who have the leisure to read, and the education to grasp the question in its widest bearings. If you would admit to your columns letters on this subject, opinions would come from this class and from others to whom this question is of vital import. By such a discussion the true views might be educed and all classes be instructed as to the proper adjustment needed in the case of our own country.

For it is much to be deplored that a vast majority of our working population, even the most intellectual and influential, believe that of necessity a difference exists in the interests of capital and labor, that these interests being antagonistic, must of necessity clash. This belief is a dangerous one. Its prevalence is a constant menace to our institutions, and believers therein, from the very fact of that belief are prone to accept doctrines subversive of good government. I claim, Mr. Editor, that no such antagonism between the rights of labor and those of capital exists. I claim that the apparent conflict, now evidenced in our country by labor strikes and labor riots, would at once and forever disappear were the laws of supply and demand, which should operate on both labor and capital, allowed to operate freely. I claim that the social adjustment, which would allow of the proper operation of these laws, is one easy of accomplishment in the United States. I claim that both laborers and capitalists, by such adjustment, would be fairly dealt with, and would, therefore, be the happier and better thereby. I claim, lastly, Mr. Editor, that from all these premises, it is the bounden duty of all lovers of our republican institutions, and of all good citizens, to forward such an adjustment, and I can conceive of no better method of promoting that end, than a fair, free discussion, through the agency of the press, the great teacher of our modern days.

NOSTRADAMUS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 18, 1880.

DWARFING CHILDREN'S MINDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you know why it is that most parents, especially millionaires, who in ordinary house-building would insist on the master builder's presence in laying the foundation, unblushingly offer the "prentice fee" as a return for the most important work—the education of children? They are ready for the most profuse expenditure as regards whatever is showy, but the need of the best possible groundwork, in order to secure the most desirable superstructure, seems entirely beyond their comprehension. And what is the result?

There are very few persons who choose the education of children as their life-work, and the best qualified of those who do are more liable to starve than to thrive at the expiration of each engagement they may have been able to make with exceptionally generous parents. And this, not because they are without unusually good vouchers of their successful experience, but because so very few are willing to offer a recompense commensurate even with their physical needs. Work, under such circumstances, is neither man's reward nor his strength, and if, because of its very nature, it is still his pleasure, this pleasure is of a comparatively suffering kind. But there is a far worse result, as world-wide as is the evil complained of, for, since "he who is best educated, whose habits of mind readily enable him to receive new impressions, conceive new ideas, and preceive relations hitherto unknown," must be best prepared not only to reap the full benefit of every worldly advantage, but to utilize even the world's waste matter. To dwarf the educator is to dwarf the child.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1880.

TORNADOES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the year 1873 there was a cessation in the appearance of the Northern lights, which, previous to that period for some 10 years or more, had been almost of nightly occurrence, the point of observation being Southern Vermont. Since that time tornadoes of extraordinary violence have been noted, especially in the West. It is possible, however, that such tornadoes have always prevailed upon the prairies below the fortieth degree of latitude, and have become noticeable at this time from the fact that the cities and villages whose injury marks their course are only of recent growth.

It is probable that the origin of these tornadoes is electrical; that their motion of translation is comparatively slow; that the width of their track is limited to a few hundred paces, and that their direction is almost invariably from the south-west.

If these facts become well established, it would seem that some provision might be made against the destruction which they inflict upon centres of population. It is suggested that if the materials for a towering flame of fire, or small magazines of powder or glycerine should be prepared beforehand, at some point south-west of the town or village to be protected the firing of these on the approach of the tornado might serve to break it up and dissipate it. Special watchmen might be employed for the purpose, who, while setting off the flame or the powder could have a subterranean shelter.

The means might appear at first view totally inadequate to the end proposed, but if the motive power is electrical, then any agent by which it might become de-electrized, however simple, would prove sufficient for the purpose. J. W. PHELPS.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1880.

THE ARKANSAS REFUGEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report having gone forth to the world through the medium of the Press that the Arkansas refugees were rich and were dishonest, we, the undersigned, were appointed as a special committee from the General Committee having them in charge to disabuse the public minds concerning them. We would say that they are among the most unfortunate of all persons who have ever come in our midst. They are poor; the majority of them have no means of subsistence. They are not lazy; they are willing to work, and many of them are at work daily. The General Committee have unanimously voted to continue their benefactions as long as the necessity for the same exists. We submit that the published statements concerning their internal affairs were most unfortunate, and quite at variance with the truth in the case. We are directed to state that the "refugees" are still in need, and the charitable public is very earnestly requested to continue its donations as long as the sufferers are in our midst and are in an unavoidable condition of need. We have not abandoned our brethren and do not propose so to do. Money, food, and clothing are still needed. Donations may still be sent to the Rev. H. H. Garnet, No. 165 West Twenty-sixth-street; the Rev. J. B. Cook, No. 1,0[illegible] Second-avenue; Mr. Peter S. Porter, No. 259 West Twenty-sixth-street; the Rev. W. F. Dickerson, No. 218 Sullivan-street. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. DICKERSON,
T. T. B. REED,
J. W. STEVENS.

RATS LEAVING A TUNNEL.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

About three-quarters of a mile below Pottsville, on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, there is an old coal tunnel which has not been worked for many years. On Wednesday afternoon John Holland and Patrick Ryan were passing the mouth of the tunnel when their attention was attracted by a horde of rats issuing from it. The rats numbered several hundred, and came out in a regular stream. When attacked by the men they refused to return to the tunnel, and 19 of the vermin were killed. The others scattered among the rocks in the neighborhood and escaped. It is supposed that the rats were driven out of the old workings by water or hunger.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 2,3[illegible] bales; gross, 2,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,791 bales; to the Continent, 350 bales; coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 3,[illegible] bales; stock, 206,472 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 569 bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to France, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 13,565 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 196 bales; exports, to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 16,500 bales.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton—No demand; prices nominal; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 406 bales; exports, coastwise, 46 bales; sales, none; stock, 34,507 bales.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Cotton steady; unchanged; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, 647 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary 10¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 302 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 33,515 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 24, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	15	Moss, bales	60
Beans, bbls	394	Spirits Turp., bbls	190
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Rosin, bbls	966
Broom-corn, bales	69	Oil, bbls	806
Cotton, bales	2,249	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,[illegible]
Eggs, pkgs	3,796	Pork, pkgs	519
Flour, bbls	10,067	Beef, pkgs	16
Corn-meal, bbls	319	Cut-meats, pkgs	10,[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	85,950	Lard, tcs	2,431
Corn, bushels	158,500	Lard, kegs	1,320
Oats, bushels	16,150	Butter, pkgs	3,255
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	943
Malt, bushels	3,000	Rice, tcs	520
Peas, bushels	30	Sugar, hhds	20
Oat-meal, bbls	175	Skins, bales	17
Grease, pkgs	30	Starch, pkgs	1,509
Grass-seed, bags	150	Tallow, pkgs	316
Hides, No	1,210	Tobacco, hhds	31
Hides, bales	74	Tobacco, pkgs	37
Hops, bales	66	Whisky, bbls	1,176
Leather, sides	21,371	Wool, bales	2

COFFEE—Rio steady within the range of 13¼c.@15¼c. for ordinary to prime cargoes, but inactive; 500 bags by the Mets, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.....Other kinds moderately sought after at about previous figures; sales reported of 500 bags Maracaibo and 2,500 bags Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Option dealings have been on a moderate scale to-day, and indicative of an advance of 7@9 points....Early deliveries moderately active, and quoted at essentially unchanged figures....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 3,252 bales, including 152 bales to spinners, 3,000 bales to shippers, and 100 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 9-16c.@11 11-16c.; Middling at 11⅞c.@11½c.; Fair at 13⅛c.@13⅜c....And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 187,700 bales, basis of Middling....Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 2,004,860 bales to Great Britain and 1,068,194 bales to the Continent, against 1,779,958 bales to Great Britain and 1,300,037 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
April	1,100	11.70@11.71
May	18,600	11.64@11.75
June	47,200	11.79@11.89
July	94,200	11.89@12.00
August	32,700	11.99@12.08
September	2,600	11.72@11.78
October	5,300	11.20@11.25
November	1,800	10.99@11.05
December	1,100	10.96@11.01

Transferable orders issued at 11.65.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
April	11.56@11.56	11.62@11.65
May	11.57@11.58	11.65@11.66
June	11.70@11.71	11.79@....
July	11.81@11.82	11.90@11.91
August	11.89@11.90	11.99@12.00
September	11.60@11.62	11.70@11.72
October	11.09@11.11	11.22@11.23
November	10.88@10.90	11.00@11.02
December	10.86@10.88	10.96@11.00

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

May	11.59	October	11.12
June	11.71	November	10.90
July	11.82	December	10.89
August	11.88	January	11.00
September	11.62		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately dealt in to-day, as a rule, and quoted unsettled—at the close generally weaker. Strictly good to choice Minnesota Patent Extras attracted more attention, and were quoted exceptionally firm, on comparatively light offerings. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2, especially of Winter Wheat product, also met with a readier sale at current quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 750 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 45@$5 25 for ordinary to fancy, mainly at $4 50@$4 75; 2,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 50@$6 25 for fair to strictly fancy, mainly at $5 50@$6 for fair to choice, and up to $6 10@$6 25 for strictly choice to very fancy, and South American brands quoted at $6 10@$6 50, the latter for very fancy, and poor to fancy English brands at $4 50@$5 25; 1,500 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 50@$6 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $4 75@$5 60; 1,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 25@$6 50 for poor to choice,) and up to $6 75@$6 90 for very choice to fancy; 1,850 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $6 75@$7 50; 2,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 75@$6 75, mostly at $5@$5 25,) 1,100 bbls. went, for export, at $5 25@$6;) 700 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $6@$8, the latter for very choice, mostly at $6 25@$7 50; fancy brands held as high as $8 25@$8 50;) 1,450 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 50@$4 50 for very poor to choice Spring, and $3 85@$4 75 for ordinary to very fancy Winter Wheat; (900 bbls. Ohio and Indiana went, in lots, at $4 25@$4 50, and 125 bbls. very fancy Illinois as high as $4 75, an extreme;) 2,100 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 7[illegible]@$3 85 for poor to very choice Spring, and $3 65 for very poor to choice Winter, and up to $3 90 for very choice; a few very fancy brands held higher, but main business at $3 60@$3 85 for good to very choice; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 75@$4 50, mostly Extras at $3 75@$4 75....Southern Flour very quiet at about previous prices; 950 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 75@$6 75, the latter for very choice, mostly at $6 10@$6 75, of which, 500 bbls. very choice for shipment....RYE FLOUR as last quoted, on sales of 175 bbls. in lots, mainly good to choice Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 10....CORN-MEAL generally dull at former figures; 300 bbls. Brandywine went at $3 15@$3 20....Corn-meal, in bags, firmer at yesterday's advanced figures, and in request; coarse City quoted at $1 03@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lb.

WHEAT—A very unsettled market has been reported to-day for Winter Wheat, on a much lighter volume of transactions, even on speculative account. No. 2 Red, as the speculative favorite, fluctuated frequently and sharply, opening and closing much lower, leaving off generally on early deliveries 1½c.@2c., and on options ¼c.@1c. a bushel under yesterday. No. 1 White, though less disturbed, also showed decided irregularity, and closed at a loss for the day of about 1c.@1¼c. a bushel. Export dealings were to a pretty fair aggregate, though the advices by cable were not particularly encouraging, and, toward the close, Grain freights ruled a trifle firmer. Spring Wheat varied little in price, for early deliveries, on a moderate movement for export. Options on Spring were lower and unsettled, on a lifeless market....Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, of which 252,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 54,000 bushels No. 1 White, in store, afloat, and in elevator, at $1 28@$1 29, chiefly afloat at $1 28½; closing afloat at $1 28½ (against $1 29 yesterday;) [illegible] bushels do. April options, at $1 28½@$1 28¾, closing at $1 28¾ bid, (against $1 29 yesterday;) [illegible] bushels do. May options, at $1 [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible]

CORN—Under more liberal receipts and offerings prices declined fully 1c.@2c. a bushel, and closed weak and unsettled, especially for options....Sales have been reported of 124,000 bushels, (of which 68,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 40,000 bushels, at 54c.@55c.; (about 28,000 bushels deliverable early next week went at 54c.;) closing at 54c. as the best bid, afloat; New-York No. 2, April options, 10,000 bushels, 52½c.@52¾c., closing at 52½c.; do. May, 24,000 bushels, at 47½c.@47¾c., closing at 47½c.; do. June, quoted at about 47c.@47¼c.; do. July, 16,000 bushels, at 47½c.@47¾c., closing at 47½c., asked; New-York steamer Mixed, in lots, at 53½c.@55c., closing at 54c. asked; Mixed Western, ungraded, 52½c.@55½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 53c.@53½c., closing at 53c.; No. 2 White at 54c.; Low Mixed, 2 car-loads, at 54c.; Yellow Southern, choice, a small lot at 57c.

OATS—Trade has been to a fair aggregate and indicative of a slight improvement in prices, on restricted offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 51c. bid; New-York No. 2 White, about 3,200 bushels, 48c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,900 bushels, at 44½c.@45c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 46c.; New-York No. 2, 21,000 bushels, at 41c.@42c., (small lots in elevator at 42c.;) closing at 41½c. afloat; do. April option 5,000 bushels, at 40½c.; do., May, 15,000 bushels, at 35½c.@35⅝c., (options showing a slight decline;) No. 3, 2,400 bushels, at 40c.; White Western, ungraded, 4,800 bushels, at 47c.@51c., as to quality; Mixed do., 4,660 bushels, at 41c.@42½c.; White State, 4,300 bushels, at 48c.@52c.; Mixed State, 300 bushels, at 42c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42c.

RYE—A slow trade noted, with values quoted about steady.

BARLEY—Dull at about former figures.

BARLEY-MALT—Selling to a limited extent only at unaltered prices; prime two-rowed State last placed at 88c.@90c., as previously mentioned; 2,000 bushels Western reported sold at 87½c.

FEED—Trade has been on a moderate scale, checked by the limited offerings, and very firm views of holders; 40 to 80 lb. quoted at $25@$26 50; 100 lb. at $26@$26 50; Rye Feed at $25@$25 50.

HAY AND STRAW—A firm market has been reported for Bale Hay, which has been in fairly active request, and offered with reserve in the instance of the better qualities....Straw has been of ready sale at full prices....Good to strictly prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c.; good to strictly fancy retailing qualities at 80c.@[illegible]; Clover at 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 40c.@50c....Rye Straw at 65c.@$1 05; Oat Straw at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HIDES—Have been in comparatively limited request, and quoted irregular in price, though without further important alteration....The week's receipts here have been 33,237 Hides and 375 bales do.; sales, 26,235 Hides and 850 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreas, 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 23 lb., on private terms; 4,075 Dry River Plate and Montevideo Kips, 10 to 10½ lb.; 2,860 Dry Montevideo Hides, 21 lb., sold previous to arrival; 1,150 Dry Rio Grande Ox, in Boston, 23¼ lb., and 2,210 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 11 to 12 lb., on private terms; 1,065 Dry Bogota, 22 lb., at 26c.; 975 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 20c., 60 days, as they run; 1,330 Dry Rio Hacha, 17 lb., 915 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lb., and 340 Dry Payta, 25 lb., on private terms; 400 Dry Truxillo, 17 lb., at 12c., 90 days, selected; 340 Dry Mexican and West India, 20 lb., on private terms; 3,380 Dry Texas, 21 to 23 lb., part at 19½c., four months, selected; 1,345 Wet-salted New-Orleans, Western, and Texas, 44 to 53 lb., on private terms; 3,500 City Slaughter, 75 lb., at 10c., cash; 125 bales Calcutta Cows, 9 to 12 lb., and 223 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 to 24 lb., sold previous to arrival....Stock in first hands to-day, 155,600 Hides, and 901 bales do.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quoted as before; 220 hhds. Arecebo sold on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin very quiet, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40, and other grades proportionately....Tar slow of sale at from $1 87½@$2 15....City Pitch at $1 85@$2....Spirits Turpentine dull to-day, with merchantable, however, quoted at the close up to 33c. asked.

PETROLEUM—A limited call noted for Refined, quoted for early delivery here at 7¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@12½c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 6⅛c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¼c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¼c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, of Crude, to the extent of 128,000 bbls. here, 398,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 115,000 bbls. at Bradford at 71½c.@72½c., closing at 71¾c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been less freely dealt in since our last, and quoted a trifle weaker in price....Mess Pork very quiet for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at $10 75 for new; sales of 400 bbls. at $9 25 for old and $10 75 for new....And in the option line, Western Mess in light demand at reduced figures, with April options leaving off at $10 [illegible]@$10 60; May at $10 [illegible]@$10 60, and June at $10 [illegible]@$10 70; July at $10 [illegible]@$10 70, and August at $10 75@$10 80; sales of 1,000 bbls. new Mess, for May, at $10 50@$10 55....Dressed Hogs fairly active, with City quoted at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., and Pigs at 6⅝c....CUT-MEATS selling slowly at previous quotations....Bacon in limited demand, with Long Clear quoted at 6⅜c. and Short Clear at 7c.....Western Steam LARD has been moderately active since our last, for early delivery, at easier prices....Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 800 tcs., off grade on private terms, and 250 tcs. old at $7 30, closing at $7 30 for new on spot....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has shown less animation at slightly reduced prices, with April options closing $7 30@$7 35; May, $7 27½@$7 30; June, $7 30@$7 32½, and July at $7 37½; August at $7 42½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam on the basis of 4,750 tcs., for May, at $7 27½@$7 30; 4,250 tcs., June, at $7 32½@$7 35; 1,500 tcs., July, at $7 37½@$7 40; 500 tcs., August, at $7 42½@$7 45; 500 tcs., seller's option, year, $7 17½....City Steam Lard in moderate request, quoted at the close at $7 25; sales, 240 tcs. at $7 25....Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close $7 65.....Rams and Beef Hams quoted steady, but dull....BUTTER has been offered quite freely, and quoted weaker and irregular, on a moderate call for supplies....We quote new, good to very fancy Creamery, at [illegible]; good to strictly fancy Dairy, 20c.@25c.; best Factory, 22c.@23c....CHEESE has attracted less attention, but has been quoted about as before, with good to fancy Factory quoted at 12c.@13c. (very fancy held a trifle higher; other qualities proportionately.)....EGGS have been in moderate request at 9½c.@10½c. for about good to very fancy marks....TALLOW quiet, with sales reported of 65,000 lb. at 6⅛c.@6 1-16c., latter for choice....STEARINE inactive; City quoted at 7½c.@8c., and Western at 7½c.@7¾c.

RICE—A very tame movement has been reported, even in the jobbing line, with Carolina, fair to good, 6⅛c.@6¾c.; prime to choice, 7c.@7¼c.; Rangoon, 5⅝c.@6c., duty paid; do. 3⅛c.@3⅝c., in bond.

SKINS—Deer have been very dull, recently, at about previous figures....Receipts for the week, 28 bales....Sales reported of no important lots....Goat have been in limited request, and again quoted as favoring buyers....Receipts, 187 bales; sales reported of 100 bales Curacoa, 75 bales Payta, and 28 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Guatemala, 50c.; Honduras, 60c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c.; Central America, 55c.@60c.; Para, 60c.; Angostura, 55c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 45c.@47½c....And Goat thus: Tampico, 55c.; Matamoros, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47½c.; Cape, 32½c.@35c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 55c.@60c.; Patna, 40c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c.; do. Goat, 75c.@80c.

SOAP—Has been in limited demand since our last, with Castile, ordinary brands, quoted at 6¼c.; Colgate's Family, 7¼c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quite firm, on the basis of 7⅛c.@7¼c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with a very good demand noted, with sales reported of 638 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c.@7 9-16c.; 1,600 hhds. do. at 4 13-16c. cost and freight; 100 hhds. St. Croix at 7¼c.; 42 hhds. Barbados at 7¼c.@7 9-16c.; 160 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c....Refined also in good request, and quoted somewhat stronger within our previous range.

WHISKY—Very dull, quoted at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for Grain has been offered with less urgency, and has been quoted generally a shade firmer in the way of berth room by steam for Liverpool and London, showing an improvement of fully 1⁄2d. ⅌ bushel, with more inquiry noted for early use. An active call prevailed for accommodation for Cotton here and at the Southern shipping points at generally full and, in instances, stronger figures. Room for Flour and Provisions attracted a moderate share of attention at about previous quotations. Tonnage suited to the Deal and Lumber trades continued in quite urgent request, and again quoted throughout very firm, the advantage having been in favor of shipowners, who were decidedly confident in their views. A fair inquiry was noted for tonnage for Naval Stores and general cargo. Vessels for Petroleum were not much sought after....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 6,100 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@5-16d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers at as low as 7-32d.@¼d.; 3,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. [illegible]; (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 4½d.;) (700 bbls. of local shipment at 2s. 6d.;) 2,800 sacks Flour and Meal at 17s. 6d.@20s., nearly all of through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 17s. 6d.; 60,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 12,000 bushels do. at 4¾d.; 3,650 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (mostly through freight, and as low as 25s. by outport steamers, in good part for May shipment;) 400 tcs. and bbls. do. at 5s.@5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.@4s. (nearly all through freight;) 800 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 bxs. Cheese, in lots, part at 40s.; Leather quoted at 40s. and room wanted; 500 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (largely by outport steamers, and as low as 25s. 6d.@25s.;) 2,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@25s. (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.@27s. 6d.; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Oysters at 4s.@4s. 6d.; Tobacco quoted at 35s.; 300 bbls. Lubricating-oil at 4s. 6d. And, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. for compressed; 1,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@15s. (400 cases Canned Meats at 15s.;) 75 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. 6d.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 14s. Also an American ship, 1,117 tons, (now at Boston,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, on the basis of 30s. per registered ton, free of stevedore and compressing charges; another, 977 tons, with do., from Norfolk, on private terms; a British ship, 1,135 tons, (there,) with Deals, from Musquash, at 65s.; an American bark, 1,029 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 65s. 6d.; and a British ship, 1,655 tons, with Rice and general cargo, from Bombay, at 42s. 6d., (option of Havre.)....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 4,700 sacks Flour and Meal at 18s. 9d.@20s., mainly through freight; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 19,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d. ⅌ 60 lb.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; equal to 350 tons Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 4s. 6d.@5s. and 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ bbl., (in good part through freight;) Tobacco quoted at 30s.; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; small lots of Heavy Goods, in lots, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 2,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods, from 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.;) 90 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at 20s. And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls. at 1s. 9d.; do., in sacks, at 17s. 6d.; 60 tons Measurement Goods, in lots at 11s. 3d.@15s.; small lots of Heavy Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d. Also, a British steam-ship, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at market rates.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, mostly through freight, at from 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 3,650 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 1,250 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. (by outport steamer as low as 25s.) ⅌ ton, and at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce and at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s.; 1,750 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ⅌ ton; Tobacco at 25s.@30s. Also, a British bark, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 4s. 3d.....FOR BRISTOL—A British bark, 228 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates.....FOR LEITH—By steam, 50 tons, Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at about 25s. 6d.; also, a British bark, 366 tons, (here,) with Deals, from Quebec, at 67s. 6d.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 409 tons, hence, with Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; another, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, from Boston on private terms, quoted at 4s. 9d. asked; a Russian brig, 314 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 9d.....FOR THE CONTINENT—A Norwegian bark, 343 tons, hence, with Resin at 3s. 9d.; a British bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from New-Orleans, reported at 6s. 6d.; a British brig, 517 tons, (now at Havana,) with about 2,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d.....FOR HAVRE—By steam, equal to 300 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods, chiefly at 23s. 6d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 300 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. 6d. And, by sail, equal to 400 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s. 6d. Also, a Norwegian ship, 1,117 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....FOR BREMEN—A German bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 9d., option of Hamburg, at port of discharge.....FOR HAMBURG—By sail, 50 hhds. Tallow, at current rates. Also, a Norwegian bark, [illegible] tons, with Walnut, from Baltimore, at 57s. 6d. ⅌ ton, measurement.....FOR ROTTERDAM—A Dutch bark, 400 tons, with Palm-oil and general cargo, from Boston, at current rates.....FOR A BALTIC PORT—A Norwegian bark, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 6d.....FOR REVAL—A Norwegian bark, 400 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at £800.....FOR CRONSTADT—A Norwegian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d.....FOR BALTIC PORTS—By steam, 2,000 bales Cotton, mostly for forward delivery, on private terms, quoted at ¾d.@7-16d.; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s.; and, by sail, equal to 400 tons Provisions, Tallow, &c., (part through freight,) within the range of 25s.@32s. 6d.....FOR SANTANDER—A Norwegian bark, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 9d.....FOR CORUNNA—A Norwegian bark, 521 tons, (here,) with about 500 bales Cotton and Lumber, (as remainder of cargo,) from Savannah, at £950, free of stevedore charges.....FOR A PORT IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN—A British bark, 348 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back with Iron Ore, from Bilboa, on private terms.....FOR MARSEILLES—An Italian brig, 438 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading in regular line, on the basis of 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton.....FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W.—An American brig, 345 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, in regular line, at current rates.....FOR MARTINIQUE, (option of two ports)—A British brig, 386 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia and back to a port north of Hatteras, at $2,750, and foreign port charges; and an American schooner, 258 tons, with Railroad Ties, from St. John, N. B., on the basis of $7 75 for Lumber.....FOR GRENADA—A British schooner, 237 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, N. B., at $7.....FOR CARDENAS—An American schooner, 315 tons, with Cooperage Stock and general cargo, from Richmond, for foreign port charges, and back to a port north of Hatteras, on the basis of $5 for Sugar and $3 for Molasses, and a British brig, 310 tons, with Lumber, from Bridgewater, N. S., at $6.....FOR CIENFUEGOS—A Danish bark, 297 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, for foreign port charges, and back with Sugar at $4 75.....FOR SAGUA—An American brig, 308 tons, hence, with Cooperage Stock on the basis of 22c. for Shooks and $5 for Hoops.....FOR MANZANILLA AND BACK—An American schooner, 224 tons, with general cargo at $1,950 and foreign port charges.....FOR ST. JOHN, N. F.—A British bark, 560 tons, hence, with Flour and Provisions at 37½c.@40c. ⅌ bbl.....FOR SAN FRANCISCO—A ship, 1,655 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates; and another, 1,590 tons, with do., from Boston, same conditions.....FOR GALVESTON—Three schooners, with Ice, from the Kennebec, at $2 50@$3.....FOR NEW-HAVEN—A bark and two schooners, with Ice, from ports in Maine, at $2 50@$2 75.....FOR MOBILE—A schooner, 226 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading in regular line, at current rates.....FOR JACKSONVILLE—A schooner, 108 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates.....FOR BRUNSWICK—A schooner, with Hay, from Boston, at $2 50.....FOR BOSTON—A schooner, with Pine Lumber, from Mobile, at $9 75; another, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $8.....FOR NEWBURYPORT—A schooner, with Lumber and Timber, from Apalachicola, at $10 50.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, April 24.—Sugar—Indifferent reports from abroad at the beginning of the week, and holders continuing firm, curtailed business, but better accounts at the end of the week justified the action of holders, the market closing active; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, [illegible] reals, gold, per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 10¼@11¼ reals; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 7 to 10, at 7¼@8¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 7¼@7¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugar, 96° polarization, in bags and hhds., 9½@9¾ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 39,000 bxs., 112,800 bags, and 138,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 9,400 bxs., 5,800 bags and 14,900 hhds.; exports during the week, 156 bxs., 5,660 bags, and 2,000 hhds., all to the United States. Molasses nominal; 50° polarization, 7½@8 reals, gold, ⅌ keg. Bacon, $22 50@$23, currency, ⅌ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $35@$37½, currency, ⅌ quintal. Flour, American, [illegible], currency, ⅌ bbl., for American. Jerked Beef, 45@46½ reals, currency, ⅌ arroba. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $19@$20, currency, ⅌ quintal for Northern, and $44@$44 50 for Southern. Lard, in kegs, $24@$25 50, currency, ⅌ quintal; do. in tins, $27 50@$28. Potatoes, $8@$8 50, currency, ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $27 50@$28 75, currency, ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $10 50@$12 50, gold, ⅌ arroba. Empty Hogsheads, $[illegible]@$[illegible] 50, gold. Lumber active; White Pine, $31@$33, gold, ⅌ 1,000 feet; Pitch Pine, $34@$36. Shooks nominal; box, 3¼ reals, gold. Sugar Hogsheads, 17@18 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 20@21 reals. White Navy Beans, 23@23½ reals, currency, ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $50@$54, gold, ⅌ quintal. Corn, 10@10¼ reals, currency, ⅌ arroba. Hoops dull; long shaved, $80@$90, currency, ⅌ 1,000. Freights weak; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, 75c.@$7½c., currency; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2@$2 25; loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 37½@$2 62½. Spanish Gold, 232¼@232¾. Exchange flat; on the United States, 60 days gold, [illegible] premium; short sight, do., [illegible] premium; on London, 14¼@15¼ premium; on Paris, 1¼ premium.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—Wool—The past week was rather remarkable in the trade, the entire sales of domestic having been only 285,000 lb., which are the smallest on record for many years, but with the sale of foreign, the transactions of the week aggregate 1,429,100 lb., which, on an exceedingly dull market, is about all that could be expected. Sales can only be forced at lower prices; but so far there is very little disposition to force sales. The only sales of washed Fleeces were 7,000 lb. of Ohio XX at 52½c. and 20,000 lb. of XX. at 55c. There was not a sale of Michigan, Wisconsin and other Fleeces to report. Manufacturers seem determined to keep out of the market for the present. Pulled Wools quiet. The principal business this week has been in foreign Wool at irregular prices. The sales include Ohio XX at 50c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine at 50c.@67½c.; Unwashed Fleeces at 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed, low and coarse, at 50c.@53c.; new Spring California at 27½c.@33½c.; Fall California at 24c.@30c.; Super and X Pulled at 48c.@68c.; scoured at 53c.@81c.; Australian at 45c.@55c.; Montevideo at 40c.@42c.; English and Irish Combing at 51c.@52½c.; English Combing Pulled at 45c.; Cape, in bond, 24c.; Cape, 32c.@37c.; Mestizo Pulled at 45c.@75c.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Child of the State.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cymbeline.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—My Partner.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Ages Ago, &c.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Way We Live.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mastodon Minstrels.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hobbies.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—A Gentleman from Nevada.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Boarding School.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
THE AQUARIUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, &c. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.
STANDARD HALL—Concert.
STEINWAY HALL—At 4 P. M.—Lecture Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30 P. M.—Pinafore.
CHICKERING HALL—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition......$12 00
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The Sunday Edition, per annum......2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum......2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum......1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, generally followed by westerly winds, and clear or clearing weather, with rising barometer.

Representative Weaver's scheme to pay the soldiers and sailors of the late war the difference between the gold rate and paper rate of their wages is imitated by certain economists who have enlisted Representative Coffroth as spokesman. The new bill directs the payment of $300 to each drafted man who paid the customary commutation fee, or furnished a substitute, during the war. This sum is equal to the amount paid to secure exemption; and, as drafting was conducted on the principle of a lottery, it is assumed that the unlucky men are entitled to special consideration from the Government. It should be understood that bills of this character are invented for the sole purpose of furnishing business for claim agents. The "war-claim" vein is about worked out, and something must be done to save the trade from utter prostration.

The assassination of Charles De Young by Kalloch, the son of the present Mayor of San Francisco, is the latest act in a tragical drama which has long excited the people of that city. De Young, as an editor, was fond of what is known as sensational effects in journalism. To be talked about, and to have his newspaper talked about, was his highest aim in life. He assailed the senior Kalloch's character (which is bad enough) from a journalistic point of view, rather than from any fine sense of moral duty. This course inevitably engendered a feud. Kalloch, the elder, being assailed, retorted in kind, returning filth for filth. The editor, surprised at finding his own weapons used against him, attempted to kill his antagonist. His attack was as cowardly as that by which he subsequently lost his life. Kalloch did not die. De Young's pistol-shot made him Mayor of San Francisco. The quarrel was renewed with vigor, and Kalloch's son, taking the law into his own hands, deliberately assassinated De Young. The murdered man was endowed with great natural gifts. Morally, he was better than either of the Kallochs. He was basely killed. But, as he was an evil and disturbing influence in the world, his death will not be regretted as an unmixed calamity. It is a calamity to any people that such men as the Kallochs should have cast in their lot among them.

As public opinion largely determines the result of any capital trial, it becomes an interesting question to know how San Francisco people regard the murder of De Young. The indications, thus far, show a prejudice in favor of law and order and against vindication by pistol. The Kallochs have lost ground since the attempt of De Young to kill the elder of the two. If the junior Kalloch had shot De Young immediately after his attempt to assassinate the elder, public opinion would have prevented him from being hanged for murder. The act, at this late day, though immediately provoked by renewed personal attacks, was too deliberate to challenge the admiration of men who profess a certain chivalrous feeling. The chances are that a majority of the community have a certain vague sense of relief, now that this unscrupulous and aggressive journalist is gone, but that they have come to the conclusion that this bloody vendetta must end by killing somebody in a lawful and judicial manner. These bad and comparatively insignificant men have too long fomented a great public scandal.

Tildenism and anti-Tildenism will measure strength with each other once more in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which meets at Harrisburg next Wednesday. As Mr. Randall is popularly supposed to be heir apparent to the declining Sage of Gramercy Park, the contest will have a certain interest to outside observers which it could not otherwise have. Both sides are positive, confident, and enthusiastic. The Tilden faction in Pennsylvania, in fact, is more sincerely devoted to the political fortunes of "the great defrauded" than any section of the Democracy in this State, where he is better known. On the other hand, his opponents in Pennsylvania are quite as bitter as they are anywhere, always excepting New-York. Next to this State, Pennsylvania is of chief importance in the family quarrel which the continued candidacy of Tilden maintains.

The season for tornadoes begins early. Hard upon the destructive aerial disturbance in Western Missouri come several minor commotions in Central Illinois, accompanied by loss of life and the wrecking of property. The accounts which we print are interesting, as they present some novel phenomena. In all of these late instances, it will be observed, the centre of the disturbance is a whirlwind in the shape of a funnel, moving across the earth with great swiftness, and coming from no discovered place of origin.

It appears that Senator Jacobs was really in earnest when he said in the Senate, the other day, that a man could be a Tildenite but not in favor of making Tilden President. The saying was so much like the old phrase of being "in favor of the Maine law but agin' its execution," that most people accepted it as a joke. But Mr. Jacobs has not only refused to creep out at the loophole officiously prepared for him by the pro-Tilden newspapers, but has virtually acknowledged that the Kings County Democracy are tired of Tilden as a perpetual candidate for the Presidency. It is even surmised that the Senator's remarkable explosion was carefully arranged beforehand, with the advice and assistance of "Boss" McLaughlin. Mr. Tilden may well ask, "Call you this backing of your friends?"

CAN THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTH?

The events of the last few days give a new interest to the old question of the negro vote in the Southern States. The Republican Convention in Virginia was substantially in the hands of the colored man, and though there were many of its minor features not particularly creditable, it was, on the whole, a well-managed and well-conducted body, and it has the one important fact to be proud of, that it did not yield to the temptation of a bargain with the Repudiators. Whatever may be the ultimate course of the party, the Republicans of Virginia successfully resisted the scheme for capturing the convention, and insisted on placing a full, independent Electoral ticket in nomination. When it is considered that the bargain which was proposed to them was one which almost certainly carried with it the Presidential vote of Virginia and a share in the control of the State Government, with corresponding advantages in the Congressional districts, and a special claim through Senator-elect Mahone upon the Federal patronage, it must be conceded that the action of the convention was above the level ordinarily attained by such bodies. It is obvious that the effect must be to very greatly strengthen the Republican cause in Virginia. The Readjusters have broken down the color line in that State, both in the recent election and in this convention. They say that they will not—and it is plain that they cannot very easily—go back to the Democratic camp. It is quite probable, therefore, that there will be cast a very considerable combined colored and white vote in Virginia, on national as well as on State issues. There are similar indications in other States.

It remains to consider whether any means not heretofore resorted to can be employed to secure the peaceful and honest casting and counting of the Republican votes in the South. For some reasons which are not very creditable to the courage or sagacity of Republican managers, and for others which it is not so easy to comprehend, the Election laws have never been properly enforced in the South. Their enforcement is, of course, surrounded with great difficulties, but these are by no means insurmountable, and they will obviously be much lessened if there is to be any considerable accession of white Democrats to the Republican ranks. These men, whatever their motives—even where, as in the case of Gen. Mahone, they are by no means of the highest order—would furnish, or help to furnish, a body of appointees under the Election law which would be likely to be highly efficient. A contest in which they were active participants would be one of Greek with Greek. They would not labor under the incalculable disadvantage of the color prejudice. They would be able to see, and they would see, that justice were done to their side, and they would not have any power to secure more than justice.

The machinery of the Election laws is very simple, and there is no good reason why it should not be employed in the South as well as in the North, in the rural as well as in the city districts. The officers under these laws consist of a Supervisor-in-Chief, who is a United States Commissioner, selected by the Circuit Judge; two Supervisors of Election for each election district or voting precinct, appointed by the Circuit Judge, or, at his option, by the District Judge, and to be of opposite political parties; finally, of the Marshal and his general and special Deputies, the mode of appointment of the latter being still undetermined. In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants the Supervisors may act as special Deputies, and summon the *posse comitatus* to protect and aid them; in other districts they cannot do so. But in all cases they not only may, but must, watch in person the process of registration and of balloting, and must see and count every vote that is canvassed. They have ample opportunity to inform themselves of the right of each voter to cast his ballot, and equal opportunity to see that, if any fraud is attempted or practiced, the evidence thereof is laid before the courts, and in the case of a Congressman, before the House of Representatives. There can be no doubt that the firm and intelligent application of these laws to the South, especially if the purpose to apply them was clearly understood, would go far toward securing a fair and complete casting and counting of the Republican vote, which has been of late so systematically and entirely suppressed. The task would be much simpler and its accomplishment much more certain if a thoroughly earnest body of white men were interested in its performance.

In this connection, it is worth remarking that the only nomination by the Republican Party which, by any possibility, can draw out such recruits, or which can give the fullest possible energy and weight to the vote of the colored race in the South, is that of Gen. Grant. No other name would bring all the negroes into the field; for no other would any considerable number of white men who have heretofore acted with the Democrats be induced to enlist in an active struggle. And it is a little singular that while the opponents of Gen. Grant's nomination are devoting a great deal of attention to his weakness with the "independents" at the North because, as they say, "Six Southern States were lost to the Republican Party during his Administration," the mere proposition of his renomination has given the only reasonable hope of dividing and regaining a portion of the South.

LEGISLATION BY OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

Theoretically, the Legislature in this or any other State contains, in a representative way, the collective wisdom of the community, and embodies it from time to time in the laws necessary for the regulation and protection of public interests. Practically, the Legislature seems to be little more than a machine, through which the community itself makes the laws, and secures for them the proper sanction and validity. The extent to which the most important enactments are prepared outside of the legislative body, and worked through by pressure of one sort or another, is, indeed, somewhat remarkable. The necessity or the desirability of legislation in regard to some subject is appreciated, perhaps, by a single interest, possibly by thinking people generally. It is at once felt that it cannot be safely left to the constitutional law-makers to frame the needed measure and carry it through the processes of enactment. It is not enough to communicate to them by petition the need that exists, or to press it upon their attention by argument and statement of facts. Legal skill is brought into requisition, the bill itself is drawn, some friendly legislator is induced to bring it in, and then a constant pressure is applied to carry it through. If it excite opposition, that, too, springs up outside and sends its working representatives to the capital to urge considerations against it. It is not merely the inception of the matter that must come from without. A bill once introduced cannot be left to its fate. It is liable to the coldest kind of neglect; there is a wilderness of bills, many of which are destined never to emerge to the light, and it may be lost to sight in this; it may be pigeon-holed by a committee that takes no interest in its fate; in short, its way is beset with pitfalls from which nothing but the utmost vigilance can save it.

It is a matter for curious conjecture what the result of a session would be if the Legislature were left altogether to itself. There is a strong likelihood that it would do those things which it ought not to do, and leave undone those things which it ought to do, and there is some doubt whether greater good or harm would result. It is almost a certainty that the most important subjects for legislation would never be thought of at all, or would not be taken up with the intelligence and zeal necessary to secure judicious enactments. Take the work of the present Legislature in this State. The need of a Board of Health is recognized, to supervise the sanitary interests of the State. Those most familiar with the subject have a bill prepared, get it introduced, enlist the press in its behalf, and exert all the pressure they can bring to bear to carry it through. Otherwise, there would be no hope for it. Somebody is impressed with the need of a more effective supervision of lunatic asylums. The interest of others is awakened, perhaps a public meeting is held, and at all events the measure conceived to be necessary has to be prepared and taken to the capital; and strong effort must be made to get any fair consideration of its merits. Such great reforms as those demanded in regard to the regulation of railroads and the revision of the tax laws must originate outside of the Legislature and not within it. The investigations that are made are instigated by the impatient demands of public opinion; measures are prepared as the result *of outside pressure, and the contest to secure* laws which shall effect the reforms called for is waged most earnestly and effectively by forces that have no footing within the legislative halls. The case is the same with nearly all important questions of legislation. By far the greater part both of active effort and of resistance comes from without.

In a large measure, all this is perfectly legitimate, though it is calculated to modify somewhat the popular notion of the wisdom and dignity of the actual makers of the laws. They act upon a wisdom that is not their own, and register decrees shaped by others. It is not to be expected that the people's representatives shall know all the people's wants and needs, and be able to meet them adequately, without outside assistance. It is quite proper that they should avail themselves of the special information and the expert ability of those concerned in the various interests to be dealt with, and it is the right of the community to bring its demands before them in the most effective manner. But the extent to which the forces arrayed in the lobby have grown is due in no small measure to the incapacity, the indifference, or the liability to improper bias of men who are chosen for the work of legislation. The people have learned from experience to place little confidence even in the public spirit or the honest intentions of their legislators, still less in their wisdom and capacity. Results must be obtained by vigilance and energetic pressure from without. Public opinion must legislate. The necessity of working measures into the two houses, and through committees, and forcing them through the processes of enactment has given rise to the "lobby," or the third and most important house. The improper objects which are sometimes sought through lobbyists, and the corrupt methods which they have employed, have brought the very name into odium, and yet the institution seems to be a necessary development of our mode of legislation, or at least of the quality of our legislators. The best that we can hope for seems to be to secure men who can be made to understand the merits of measures brought before them, and can be induced to act upon them in accordance with the demands of public sentiment. That being acknowledged, in order to elevate the character of our legislation, we must enlighten, energize, and direct that sentiment.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

There are limits beyond which Pope Leo XIII. refuses to extend his policy of compromise and conciliation. He will resist the enforcement of the laws against unauthorized congregations in France. This determination disappoints the expectations which had been formed. He lately laid a restraining hand upon the over-zealous and intolerant Belgian Bishops, who had sought to terrify all Catholics into forbidding their children to receive instruction from lay teachers, and he directed a passive obedience to the essential features of the May laws in Prussia. He has in many other *ways manifested a desire to be on good* terms with the civil power in every State. It was therefore inferred that some understanding might be arrived at between the Vatican and M. De Freycinet, by which a quiet submission on the part of the Jesuits would be met on the part of the Government by a lenient application of the existing laws. This solution of the problem would also have been in accordance with numerous precedents. It is well for the present rulers and for the future political security of the French Republic that the issue has been this time squarely made up and is to be contested to a definitive result. We see no reason to doubt that such a result will be reached. The disposition which the De Freycinet Ministry has made of several grave and embarrassing questions which have come before it encourages the belief that it will not waver in its resolution to compel obedience to law, and, if the sentiments of the Pope and his advisers are correctly reported, we may look for no vacillating or half-hearted measures from Rome.

In too many of the previous conflicts between the Government and the Jesuits in France the latter have been able in the end to exclaim: "We are seemingly beaten, but really victorious," and to declare "success without triumph" to be the most valuable fruit of these religious wars. The dissolutions of the order which were decreed under Charles X. and Louis Philippe were cheated of their due effect through negotiations with the Pope and compromises which left matters very much as they were before, or at least effected no permanent good. The growth of the unauthorized congregations was temporarily checked, but the order retained all its old vitality and all its vicious and dangerous tendencies. Even when M. Guizot obtained from the Pope an order of dispersion, he secured, to reverse the boast of the Jesuit, only a triumph without success. It was declared soon after that "not a Jesuit quitted France, not a monastic house was closed; the effect was rather to open new ones." In the past the mutual dread of a rupture has restrained both France and the Vatican. To-day the men at the head of the Republic do not fear the Roman Catholic Church or court her favor. Nor do they seek a pretext for assailing her. Those of their enemies who impute to them a hostility to religion and a desire to suppress priests and public worship talk idly or entirely mistake their temper. They have no intention, as we have said, to wantonly assail the Church, but unless we seriously misjudge them, all the power the Church can bring against them will not make them cower or turn aside from their purpose to enforce those declarations of the Concordat which the peace and stability of the Republic now more than ever demand. The world has moved and France has moved with it since the days of Charles X. The Bourbon King could not afford to raise a quarrel with the Vatican. The Republic will not imperil its permanence to avoid one.

M. De Freycinet was not dreaming or frightened at a shadow when he met the defeat of Article 7 with the announcement that the Government would feel compelled to enforce existing laws. The Order of Jesuits is in numbers a very formidable body in France, and in its spirit and practices it is a standing menace to the Republic. It would be idle to restate the well-known grounds upon which the friends of liberty and human advancement the world over *have based their hostility to Jesuitical ideas* and precepts, but it is a truth not to be denied that the standing of the order in France is like that of a secret and proscribed political society. Sedition, even, may justly be charged against them, for they are not only antagonistic to liberalism as a matter of belief, but they are active in political propaganda of a character wholly unfavorable to the existing Government. They number more than 20,000 active workers, including both sexes, and the influence of the nuns is quite as much feared by the friends of the Republic as the teachings of the male members of the order. Before we condemn the attitude of the Ministry as unworthy of a Republican Government and contrary to the spirit of free institutions, these facts should be candidly considered. The broad tolerance which allows any and every form of religious teaching under our own Government is liable to lead us into unfair comparisons. The relation of the French Government to the French people, and the mutual duties and privileges involved, cannot be rightly judged by reference to American standards. The Government there has far greater constitutional powers than with us, and we may add that the numerous dangers which constantly threaten it impose also weightier responsibilities. The friends of the Republic cannot fail to notice with satisfaction that the present issue has divided its enemies. The Bonapartists have repudiated the never very strong alliance which bound them to the Legitimists in common hostility to the present form of Government, and now they are themselves hopelessly divided. Moreover, neither Legitimist, Orleanist, nor Bonapartist can consistently champion the cause of the Jesuits, for the order has been repeatedly suppressed under Bourbon and Orleans Kings, as well as under the Empire.

GARIBALDI.

The assassination of Signor Ferrenzona for the reason that he was the author of several pamphlets attacking Gen. Garibaldi will inevitably injure the distinguished patriot far more than it will his enemies.

There has hardly ever been a sadder spectacle than is afforded by the course of Gen. Garibaldi since the Mentana campaign. It is not strange that, in his old age, he should show signs of weakness. Naturally a man of impulse rather than of thought, his life has been almost wholly one of action. After sixty years of almost unexampled physical hardship, he withdrew, bearing the scars of over thirty wounds, and suffering from acute rheumatism, to his solitary island, recognizing the fact that his career was ended. Chafing in his forced inaction, weakened by advancing years and infirmities, he fell under the malign influence of scheming demagogues, who have used his splendid name as a cloak for their selfish purposes. The great captain who was once the devoted soldier of Italy, and whose purity of character and nobility of soul, joined to his miraculous deeds in the field, made him the most heroic figure of the century, gradually became an embittered and peevish old man, filled with contempt of his flatterers and hatred of his enemies. Once the "Sword of Italy," he is now a thorn in her side, and it is only the constant recollection of his unparalleled services that enables the intelligent patriots of Italy to extend to him the respect of silence.

The Garibaldi of twenty years ago exists no longer. He was never a religious man, in the orthodox evangelical sense, but he then had a sincere belief in God and in religion. The Garibaldi of to-day is an avowed atheist. There never was a man who had a stronger faith in the people, and a deeper love for humanity, than the leader of "The Thousand," but the querulous old man of Caprera can find no words strong enough to express his contempt for mankind. One of his books, entitled "I Mille," which professes to give, in the guise of a romance, the history of his famous Sicilian expedition, and which no lover of the General has had the heart to translate, is one prolonged outcry against religion and humanity. In it Garibaldi abuses alike Republicans and Royalists, and professes to believe that men are incapable of being wisely governed except by a dictatorship. He avows that men are so utterly base and contemptible that a brave man can scarcely bring himself to take any interest in their fate. He even permits himself to accuse Cavour and Antonelli of having jointly hired assassins to kill him while in Sicily. While the Royalists are thus represented as trying to murder him, the Republicans are accused of having constantly thwarted him by their selfishness and imbecility. His former hostility to the Roman Catholic Church becomes, in this melancholy book, an indiscriminate hatred of every form of religion as an infamous imposture designed to enslave mankind. That the man who twenty years ago was the incarnation of all that is glorious and noble in humanity should have become capable of writing "I Mille" is a calamity that no words can fitly deplore.

Once the most modest of men, Garibaldi is now constantly writing letters for publication which the best Italian journals publish with a significant absence of comment. Not long ago he wrote to a Bolognese Democrat who had refused to take part in a reception in honor of the King, that when the King should have done anything worthy of honor it would be time to show him respect. The other day he wrote to one Baron Swift, a crack-brained fellow who presides over a Venetian club called the "Society of Atheists," linking Swift and himself together as "we atheists." Rarely a week passes without a letter or telegram from Garibaldi, in most of which the monarchy or the King are attacked. And yet this is the man who rallied all Italy with the cry, "One Italy under Victor Emmanuel." To-day he is the tool of factionists, and his name is the most potent element in delaying the real unity of the Italian people.

The delicate consideration with which the veteran is treated by all except the conscienceless flatterers who trade on his name, is in the highest degree creditable to the Italians. The King hastened to pay a friendly visit to him when he was carried on a sick bed to Rome, last year, and treated him not as a subject who had repeatedly and grossly insulted him, but with the respect that other men usually show to a monarch. The conservative journals sometimes express a mild regret when a new folly of the General *demands notice, but only in rare instances is* an unkind or hostile word written concerning him. The Italian people, in this respect, show a magnanimity which could not be surpassed. They shut their eyes steadfastly to the spectacle of the old man in his dotage, and when he disgraces himself anew, they walk reverently backward, and cast over him the battle-worn tricolor of Calatafimi and the Volturno.

It is easy to understand that Garibaldi, in his second childhood, is no longer responsible for his acts, and that whatever he may now do or say, he cannot obliterate the splendid record of his career as a soldier. If he had only died at Mentana! Then, in the whole record of his life his bitterest enemy could not point to one ignoble or selfish act. He would have stood at the head of the world's roll of ideal heroes, and would have dwarfed forever the grandest patriots of old Rome. Had Washington lived to drivel atheism and misanthropy, to style his countrymen "curs," and to insult the best men of the nation, the grief and shame of the American people would have been unspeakable. Garibaldi—the grand Garibaldi of Rome and Montevideo and Naples—belongs to two continents, and the civilized world must mourn the eclipse of his later days.

On the night after the defeat at Mentana, Garibaldi determined to renew the battle on the next day, not with the slightest hope of victory, but in order to die on the field with his comrades, and to thus make a protest against the French occupation of Rome which Europe could not fail to heed. His friends, after long persuasion, induced him to retreat. They saved his life, but they made a mistake which his true admirers now find it hard to forgive.

The current *Scribner's* gives some interesting facts concerning the New-York Seventh Regiment, which are not generally known even among the admirers of that famous organization. The regiment has borne its present numerical designation since 1847, but for more than 20 years before that date it had occupied the foremost place in the Militia of New-York, under the name of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. In that year the Militia organizations of the State were renumbered, and the officers and men of the Twenty-seventh, reluctant to lose the prestige that the regiment had won under that name, were allowed to select the numeral Seven as the best possible substitute. An opportunity to win renown for the new name was not long in coming. In 1849, the regiment, mustering 211 officers and men, at an hour's notice, distinguished itself by defending public order against the mob during the Macready-Forrest riot in Astor-place. More than half the members of the regiment were injured, including 58 who were disabled and carried home. On the 19th of April, 1861, the regiment, under Col. Lefferts, marched down Broadway for the seat of war. Obliged to go by water from Philadelphia to Annapolis, it did not reach Washington until the 24th, when it marched up Pennsylvania avenue and was reviewed by President Lincoln from the portico of the White House. It joined the advance into Virginia, and on the expiration of its term of enlistment, returned home, June 1. The regiment again marched to the field when Stonewall Jackson raided the Shenandoah Valley, in 1862, and it hastened to the defense of Pennsylvania when Lee made his advance in 1863. Soon after it returned to New-York to help in quelling the draft riots in July of that year. The most important service which the regiment gave to the war was its *contribution of officers. Not fewer than 606* members served as officers in the Army and Navy, and 58 members gave their lives in defense of the Union. Of the officers, 3 became Major-Generals, 19 Brigadiers, 27 Colonels, and 46 Lieutenant-Colonels. Emmons Clark has been Colonel of the Seventh since 1864, when he succeeded Col. Marshall Lefferts. The regiment is not less distinguished for the wealth and social standing of its members than for military skill and prowess. It is said that there is hardly any prominent New-York family of wealth or social prestige which has not a representative in the regiment. But money or social considerations are not the chief requisites of membership. The regiment is recruited largely from clerks of average means, who hold good positions in large banks, insurance offices, wholesale mercantile houses, and manufacturing establishments. Members are elected by ballot, and are required to provide themselves with an outfit costing from $70 to $80, and to pay from $12 to $15 yearly dues. These are about the only necessary expenses imposed upon a member. The uniform of the Seventh has undergone but slight changes during half a century. The gray coat and white trousers date back to the visit of Lafayette in 1824.

The Supreme Court of the United States—Chief-Justice Waite dissenting, has decided that the action of a city in imposing wharfage charges upon vessels landing the products of another State, but making no such charges upon vessels bringing the products of the State in which the city is situated, is a violation of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. The question arose in Baltimore, which city, under Legislative authority of the State of Maryland, had passed an ordinance declaring that all vessels unloading at its public wharves any goods, wares, or merchandise, "other than the products of the State of Maryland," should pay wharfage according to certain specified rates. The master of a vessel who had unloaded at Baltimore a cargo of potatoes raised in Virginia refused to pay the wharfage fees demanded of him, and was consequently sued. The judgment rendered against him was affirmed by the City Court of Baltimore, the highest tribunal of Maryland having jurisdiction of the case. The United States Supreme Court now reverses this judgment, and declares unconstitutional the ordinance under which it was obtained. The court says that it is settled that no State, without violating the national Constitution, can impose upon the products of another State brought within its borders for sale or use, more onerous public burdens or taxes than it imposes upon like products of its own territory. If this were not so, the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States would be practically annulled. Under authority of the State, a city may exact reasonable wharfage fees equally from those who use its improved wharves. But it cannot employ the property it thus holds for public use so as to hinder, obstruct, or burden inter-State commerce in the interest of the internal commerce of that State. The fees which it exacts to that end, although called wharfage dues, cannot be regarded as compensation merely for the use of the city's property, but must be treated as an expedient or device to accomplish by indirect means what the State could not do by a direct tax, namely, build up its domestic commerce by means of unequal and oppressive burdens upon the industry and business of other States. Such exactions in the name of wharfage must be regarded as taxation upon inter-State commerce. Municipal corporations, owning wharves on the public navigable waters of the United States, cannot be permitted by such discriminations to impede commercial intercourse and traffic among the several States and with foreign nations.

When a woman wants to deceive a man, she is inclined to deceive him by feigning love for him. The reason she would probably assign for this is that by such feigning she can blind his judgment and suppress his common sense. A feminine detective has been practicing this ruse upon another (masculine) detective in the West, and with entire success. She is named Nellie McPherson; has been some time employed by the Commercial Detective Agency at St. Joseph, Mo.; is about 30, tall, slender, has dark hair and eyes, is attractive in person, and has most engaging manners. Some time since divers Western railways, the Chicago and Rock Island, and Burlington and Quincy among others, found that a great many counterfeit local tickets on their roads had been put in circulation, and they employed Detective Murray, of Chicago, to discover the counterfeiters. He entered on the work, apparently, with much eagerness, expressing confidence that he could soon trace out the guilty; but he really made no progress. Then the corpora*tions engaged Nellie to assist him, and she did as*sist him vigorously. In a few weeks she had reason to suspect him of the crime; but, in order to blind him to her suspicion, she pretended to have fallen madly in love with him. The pretense wheedled him completely, and in a short time she had collected overwhelming evidence against him. She set a trap for him, he fell into it, and she caused his arrest at a Chicago hotel, while he was waiting for a sentimental interview. He is now in jail, complaining that he can endure discovery and disgrace; but to be betrayed in the sacred name of love wounds his tenderest sensibilities to the core. He may commit fresh crime again whenever he can; but he can never smile again—never, never, never. The mimosa-like nature of a detective, where the holy emotions are concerned, cannot be divined by ordinary mortals.

Travelers from the East have been surprised at the number, as well as the audacity, of the scalpers who flourish in large Western cities, and have doubtless wondered how they could supply any required railroad ticket at a figure so much below that asked by the company. A chief source of the scalper's supply is in the practice, common among railroad companies, especially during the Summer, of selling excursion and other round-trip tickets at figures much below the usual rates, a round-trip ticket often being sold for little more than the regular fare one way. A ticket of this kind is frequently bought by a person who himself uses it but one way, and sells the return coupon to a scalper for considerably less than its value. In this way, the railroad companies have carried thousands of passengers at reduced rates, while the advantages of the cheap tickets have been shared by the scalper and his customer. To protect themselves against this practice, without losing the gains of their excursion business, the companies have devised various kinds of "iron-clad" tickets. One of these has been the subject of a recent case before the Supreme Court of Nebraska. The plaintiff had bought, at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, a "land-exploring ticket" from Chicago to Lincoln, Neb., and return. The regular fare each way was $18 75, but the price of the round-trip ticket bought by the plaintiff was only $23 75. It had, however, several conditions printed on it to the effect that it was to be used only by the purchaser, who for purposes of identification was to sign his name to the ticket when buying it in Chicago, and also at the company's office in Lincoln before starting on the return trip. The purchaser further agreed to sign his name in the presence of any conductor wishing proof of his identity. It was also understood that the object of the passenger in making the trip was to examine the company's lands with the view of buying. When the plaintiff bought his ticket in Chicago, nothing was said to him about signing his name to it, and when he went to get the ticket stamped in Lincoln, preliminary to returning, the company's agent refused to stamp it because the plaintiff had not signed it in Chicago. On the return trip the conductor refused the ticket because it was not stamped, and put the plaintiff off the train. The latter thereupon brought an action for damages. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to return on the ticket, though not signed by him or stamped by the Lincoln agent. The company had a right, for purposes of identification, to require the purchaser to sign the ticket, but if it failed to do so, the ticket did not thereby become void. Then it was objected that the plaintiff was not a "land explorer," and therefore, had made false representations. There was no proof of this, but, even if there had been, it would have made the contract voidable, not void—that is, the company might have canceled the ticket at Lincoln by tendering the buyer the difference between the regular fare from Chicago to Lincoln and what he paid for the round-trip ticket. The court further remarked that the ticket was not transferable, and hence no one but the original purchaser had a lawful right to use it.

The Derby is to be run for the last time at Epsom this year, as the present proprietor of the land does not approve of racing, or, as some people think, believes he can do better by letting the ground for "eligible villa residences." The races will be transferred, therefore, to Gravesend, 22 miles down the Thames, where the race-course will, it is asserted, be in no wise inferior to that at Epsom, and in addition to the road and railroad, the course will be accessible by steam-boat. Gravesend is a very ancient town. In days gone by it was quite a pleasure resort for Londoners, but of late years the railroad has brought the open sea so near them that river watering-places have declined in popularity. The manor of Gravesend was granted, with the estate of Cobham, after confiscation of the property of the Cobhams by James I. to his cousin Esme Stuart, Duke of Lenox. It now belongs to the Earl of Darnley, who is the representative of the Lenoxes in the female line. The country around Gravesend is highly picturesque. From Swanscomb Hill, in the neighborhood, may be seen a view surpassing any from Epsom Downs, and taking in a circuit of about 150 miles. The trees in Cobham Park are magnificent. A chestnut, called the Four Sisters, from its putting forth four immense arms, is a famous specimen.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Methodists claim to have 40 colleges and 8 theological seminaries in this country.

An effort is being made to raise $25,000 for a scientific building for Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

A San Francisco photographer photographed a half-smoked cigar which Gen. Grant chanced to leave upon a table.

The graduates of Princeton College residing on the Pacific coast have recently formed an Alumni Association, with the Rev. Albert Williams as President.

The Delaware Republican State Convention is to be held at Dover on Thursday, May 6. The Greenback State Convention also meets there on that day.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that eight white citizens were recently convicted in Ouachita Parish, La., by a white jury, for assault on a negro, and fined $25 each.

A pure English heron was caught in a trap near Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, a few days ago, it being the second one ever caught in that vicinity. The first was captured in 1862.

Gen. S. D. Lee has accepted the Presidency of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, and says that he will endeavor to make it conform to its name in its strictest acceptation.

The Hon. Edward L. Pierce is to deliver the oration and the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith read a poem at the coming reunion of the Alumni of Brown University, Providence, R. I., at Commencement.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that during the past year there have been three or four fires in the Louisiana State-house in that city, and it thinks it is time somebody found out the cause of them.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the Young Republicans of Boston will not send a delegation to the St. Louis Convention, fearing that the effect of the anti-third-term movement will be to help Blaine at Chicago.

Representative William Heilman, of Indiana, has sent another letter home reiterating his statement that he cannot under any circumstances be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for the nomination for Governor.

The late Arthur McArthur, of Buffalo, left a bequest of $5,000 to the Buffalo General Hospital for the benefit of Protestant Scotch patients who apply for admission with a certificate from the President and Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society of that city.

On the 13th inst., John C. Morrison filed with the City Auditor of San Francisco a notice of his withdrawal from the official bond of Mayor Isaac S. Kalloch in the sum of $5,000, the reason given being "dissatisfaction with the official course of the Mayor."

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* denies a report, current in New-England papers, that ex-Gov. Smith has bought that journal. It has been asserted that the purchase was a part of his plan to advance an ambition on his part to succeed Mr. Edmunds in the Senate.

Under the old law, marriage ceremonies could be performed in California by any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Mayor, clergyman, or preacher of the Gospel, but by an act of the present Legislature *they can be solemnized only by a Justice of the Su*preme Court, Judge of the Superior Court, Justice of the Peace, or minister of the Gospel.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* says that legal measures are being taken which will probably result in Mrs. Barron, the mother of the late Treasurer of the Dexter Savings Bank, getting the $1,000 which was bequeathed to her by her son, as a support for her old age, and that the majority of that community think that she ought to have had it long ago. The estate represents about $30,000.

The Democratic press of the South has not yet got quite worked up for the Presidential campaign, but already the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, stimulated by "the first grand rally of the Republican Party" in that city, is moved to say: "It was a disappointment in one direction at least. It was not so intemperate as such gatherings usually are. There was the usual clap-trap about human rights, the Constitution, the ballot-box, and some blatherskiting about Massachusetts, where there is an educational qualification in force that would exclude more than 90 per cent. of the negro voters from the ballot-box were it in force in the South. This pharisaical State, full of cant, loaded down with prejudices, so habitually introspective that she has impaired her powers of observation and is utterly ignorant of the world beyond—this spitefully malignant Massachusetts, the nest of all sorts of clinging political parasites, pesky vipers, crotchety bummers, restless agitators invading even the domain of faith—was held up as the political paradise to the ignorant negroes whom she armed with the ballot in one of her paroxysms of passion in order to punish the South."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE BRAYTON.

Providence, April 25.—The funeral of ex-Chief-Justice Brayton took place in East Greenwich yesterday afternoon. Appropriate notice of his death was taken in the Supreme Court in the morning, and members of the Bench and Bar attended the funeral.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

THE PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS MADE—EARL GRANVILLE AND LORD HARTINGTON ACCEPT IMPORTANT PORTFOLIOS — THE HOME RULE FEUD ASSUMING LARGER PROPORTIONS.

LONDON, April 26.—The following appointments have been definitely made:

Secretary of State for the Foreign Department—EARL GRANVILLE.

Secretary of State for India—THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

Secretary of State for War—MR. H. C. E. CHILDERS.

Lord High Chancellor—LORD SELBORNE.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—MR. WILLIAM E. FORSTER.

First Lord of the Admiralty—LORD NORTHBROOK.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain have received the offer of Under Secretaryships. Mr. Chamberlain has declined, and Sir Charles Dilke has not yet accepted. A Liberal conference of three hours' duration was held on Sunday.

The feud between the Home Rulers relative to the conference called at Dublin has assumed such proportions that some Irish Catholic Bishops have been appealed to to prevent a complete split between the supporters of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Parnell.

The Prince of Wales visited Mr. Gladstone on Saturday.

All the members of the retiring Ministry will quit their official residences to-morrow. The members of the retiring and incoming Ministries are expected to go to Windsor Castle to-day, to deliver up and receive the seals of office. Lord Beaconsfield, it is expected, will stay at Hughenden for several weeks after he leaves Windsor. The appointment of Mr. Gladstone is well received at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN PRACTICALLY ENDED—THE HOSTILE ALBANIANS.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Bombay says that Ghazni, when occupied by the British troops, was found to be entirely deserted, even by the townspeople. The leaders of the troops in the districts favorable to Mahommed Jan are now paralyzed, the defeat having been so decisive. Gen. Stewart will arrive at Kabul in a week. There are great rejoicings in Sherpur over Gen. Stewart's victory. The Indian press regard the victory as virtually ending the campaign.

Various Vienna specials state that about 9,000 Albanians are in possession of the territory ceded to Montenegro, and that the latter has protested to the powers against this violation of the agreement with Turkey.

A correspondent at Kabul reports that the chiefs about Ghazni are all submitting.

A Kabul dispatch says: "Some letters of Abdurrahman Khan intercepted here are quite friendly to the British. At the durbar almost all the Kohestan Chiefs voted for Abdurrahman as Ameer. After the defeat of the Afghans before Ghazni, the Sogar portion of the Afghan troops attacked a small force at Charasaib, but owing to reinforcements of the enemy were defeated. One hundred Afghans were killed. The British loss was six killed and twenty-five wounded. The country around Kabul is quiet."

A dispatch from Ghazni says: "Gen. Stewart again engaged the enemy on the 20th inst. The enemy numbered 6,000, known as Mooshkealim's Army. After two hours' fighting they were defeated, with a loss of 400 killed and wounded. The British loss amounted only to two killed and nine wounded."

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "While the reports of King Theebaw's death are not confirmed, official intelligence has reached India that he is suffering from some dangerous malady, and attempts are being made to stay the disease by sacrificing virgins."

THE RELIEF SHIP CONSTELLATION.

PREPARING TO DISCHARGE THE CARGO—ADDRESSES TO THE OFFICERS.

CORK, April 25.—Arrangements have been made for discharging the American relief ship Constellation and distributing her cargo at different stations on the south and west coasts of Ireland by the British gun-boats. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Constellation to-day, and was received by the First Lieutenant, as Capt. Potter was ashore. Adresses were presented to the Captain and officers of the Constellation by the Cork branch of the Land League, the people of Queenstown, and by the Nationalists. Capt. Potter refused to receive the address of the people of Queenstown, until political passages were expunged, and his wishes in that respect were complied with. He received the address of the Nationalists, with the name of Mr. Doran at the head of the list of signers, on the assurance that it contained nothing of a political nature; but it concluded with the words "God save Ireland." Capt. Potter on reading it was taken by surprise, and curtly replied, "Thank you," which disappointed the deputation.

CORK, April 26.—The Constellation was visited by thousands of people on Sunday who were allowed to go over the vessel.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—The Vega, escorted by a large fleet of steamers, arrived here Saturday night. The city and adjacent coast for many miles were splendidly illuminated. Prof. Nordenskjold and party proceeded to the Castle, where they were welcomed by the King. They were vociferously cheered by the people.

BUCHAREST, April 25.—A fire at Fokschany has left 300 families homeless.

PARIS, April 25.—In an election at Besancon to-day for member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Beauquier, the Radical candidate, was returned.

At a meeting of the Senators of the Right a special committee was appointed to draft resolutions upon the Senate's attitude regarding the religious decrees. The Parliamentary group of supporters of the "appeal to the people" have appointed M. Godelle their President.

Baron von Radowitz, the German Ambassador, has had an interview with M. Gambetta and distinctly assured him that Prince Hohenlohe will resume his post in August.

MADRID, April 25.—The Chamber of Deputies have decided to consider the proposal to levy a duty of 60 pesetas per hectolitre on spirituous liquors imported from abroad.

Señor Castelar has been received as member of the Spanish Academy.

LONDON, April 26.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that at all the English and American churches yesterday an appeal was made for contributions to Lady Layard's fund for the relief of the refugees driven from Bulgaria and East Roumelia.

A dispatch from Rome reports that Costa, the noted Socialist, has been arrested at Milan with a woman, alleged to be a Russian Nihilist, whose extradition is demanded.

The Vienna *Presse's* dispatch from Berlin says: "Emperor William has written to the Czar, advising him to stay at Livadia three months for the restoration of his health, and to intrust his affairs to the Czarewitch and Gen. Melikoff, but the Czar has declined to do so."

A Paris dispatch says Sara Bernhardt played at Versailles on Sunday.

A Berlin dispatch says a telegram from Breslau reports a boiler explosion at Koenigshutte, resulting in the death of six persons and wounding of several.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck is again seriously ill with neuralgia.

CLAIMS OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The Southern Democrats are the most conservative men in the country. They have endured war and oppression and know what these things are well enough to avoid them. They have been trained in the hard school of adversity, and learned to exercise caution and prudence. The only hot-headed and Bourbon element in the Democracy is found in the North. No man who has followed the debates in Congress for the past few years can fail to be impressed with this truth. There is, then, an additional reason why the Southern Democracy should claim and exercise its proper influence in the councils of the party. We have no particular candidate to favor, and in urging this self-respecting course we have [illegible] policy nor sectional idea to [illegible]. We claim to be a part of the Union on equal terms with all others; let us conduct ourselves as if we felt the truth of the claim.

CURRENT TOPICS AT WASHINGTON.

SCHEMES FOR PLUNDERING THE TREASURY—PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—During the present Congress a number of schemes have been introduced, ostensibly in the interest of those who served in the Army and Navy during the rebellion, but really in the interest of claim agents, and constituting so many raids upon the National Treasury. Among this class of bills, that of Mr. Weaver for the payment to all soldiers and sailors the difference between gold and legal-tender notes which prevailed during the rebellion, and that for the equalization of bounties, may be mentioned as samples. Another bill of this class has been brought forward by Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, which is entitled "a bill for the relief of certain drafted men." This bill directs the Secretary of War to refund to every man who was drafted, and who paid the prescribed commutation fee, or who furnished a substitute, the sum of $300, that being the amount fixed by the act of Feb. 24, 1864, and which persons drafted into the military service were required to pay to secure exemption. If one-half the bills of this class now pending before Congress should be enacted, all the money in the Treasury would not be sufficient to discharge the obligations which would thus be imposed upon the Government.

Several members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds visited and inspected, yesterday, the unfinished Washington Monument, accompanied by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, who delivered the oration when the monument's corner-stone was laid, July 4, 1848. The House Committee on the District of Columbia was represented in the party by the Hon. E. L. Martin. The visitors were pleased with the new foundation, and were in favor of the speedy completion of the monument without any material change from the original plan. The resolution directing the erection of a Washington Monument was passed by Congress in 1799, but the work of constructing the present monument was not begun until 1848, after patriotic citizens had been engaged for 15 years in soliciting contributions from the people for the purpose of paying the expenses. The site was secured in January, 1848, and the corner-stone laid in the following July. During the next eight years the shaft was carried to its present heigth, 156 feet, at a cost of $230,000, contributed by the people. Since 1856 no stone has been added to the shaft, but in 1876 Congress determined to complete the monument, and created a joint commission to supervise the work. An examination showed that the foundation was too weak to bear the completed monument. Engineers began, in October, 1878, to take away the old foundation and substitute for it one of cement, of such size and shape that the weight of the finished shaft will be distributed over an area two and one-half times greater than the area of the present foundation. The work of substitution—which has required the utmost care and skill, in order that the great tower of masonry might not swerve a hair's breadth while it was in progress—can be completed in a few weeks, and the cost will be $92,000. The commission proposes to carry the shaft to the height of 500 feet in masonry, and to place on the summit a pyramidal cap of glass and iron 50 feet high. It is estimated that it will cost $677,000 to complete the shaft in accordance with the designs of the commission.

A statement has just been issued by the Bureau of Statistics showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of British produce and manufacture imported into the United States during the three months ending March 31, 1880, compared with the quantities and values of like products and manufactures imported during the corresponding three months of 1879. This statement shows that the value of the principal articles included in the schedule imported from Great Britain during the quarter ending March 31 is $35,734,210, against $15,807,225 during the corresponding quarter of 1879. The following table shows the value of the leading articles imported for the two periods named:

	1880.	1879.
Cotton piece goods	$2,773,595	$2,000,770
Iron, and manufactures of	14,653,065	3,292,760
Steel, unwrought	740,305	214,280
Haberdashery	696,000	417,985
Linen goods	5,256,880	3,795,420
Manufactures of jute	1,461,555	509,070
Manufactures of silk	898,960	158,065
Woolen and worsted goods	3,384,590	1,960,665
Wool	1,751,025	87,820
Carpets	412,020	37,745

THE RECORD OF CRIMINAL DEEDS.

A MAN MURDERED BY DROWNING—FACTS ABOUT OTHER TRAGEDIES.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Thomas McCarthy was arrested in Allegheny City on Friday night while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. He accused himself of drowning a friend named Frank Pinkman, but no attention was at first paid to his ravings, the officers thinking they were the result of a disordered brain. His story has since been corroborated, however, by the continued absence of Pinkman, and the statement of a woman living on an old boat, who says she heard cries of distress, and on looking out of the window saw two men struggling in the water. She turned away for a moment, and on looking again saw only one man, who rapidly disappeared up the river bank. The body of a man was found in the river near where McCarthy claims to have committed the deed, and the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. Pinkman and McCarthy left their boarding-house together on Friday evening. It is thought that McCarthy went to the river to commit suicide, and that to save him Pinkman went into the water, where he was seized by McCarthy, who deliberately held him under until life was extinct. The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That Frank Pinkman came to his death by drowning at the hands of Thomas McCarthy while the latter was laboring from a fit of *mania a potu*."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.—During a quarrel over some work this morning between Albert Huff and Jerry Dwyer, workmen at a blast furnace, Huff shot Dwyer three times. One of the wounds will, it is thought, prove fatal.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25.—Gov. Roberts has commuted the sentences of Preston and Krebs, who were to be hanged on the 30th inst. for murder, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

PROVIDENCE, April 25.—Frederick Briggs, a noted burglar, who has long been sought for in connection with robberies committed in Westfield, Springfield, Lee, and other Massachusetts towns, was arrested yesterday by Providence detectives in Hope Valley, this State, where he was working as a mule spinner.

Michael Haskins died in the Rhode Island Hospital on Friday, from the result of a blow from an axe, received in a disturbance on Park-street, the particulars of which are withheld by the Police.

DAMAGES FOR A POSTAL CLERK'S DEATH.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, April 22.

The trial of an action for damages brought by Annie M. Price and her children for the death of her husband, against the Pennsylvania Railroad, operating the West Penn, was concluded to-day before Judge Ewing, in Common Pleas No. 2. There has been a great deal of interest manifested in this case, from the fact that it contains a question of law which, it is believed, has never been decided in this country before. Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, counsel for the road, argue that Price, in his position as a Postal Agent, must be considered on a level of an employe, and in support of this cite the act of 1868, which was as follows: "When any person shall sustain personal injury or loss of life while lawfully engaged or employed on or about the roads, works, depots, and premises of a railroad company, or in or about any train or car therein or thereon, of which company such person is not an employe, the right of action and recovery in all such cases against the company shall be such only as would exist if such person were an employe; provided that this section shall not apply to passengers." In this view of the case there can only be a recovery for damages upon two conditions—viz., when the machinery of the company is defective, and when their employes are incompetent, both of these facts must be within the knowledge of the company. John Barton, Esq., attorney for Mrs. Price, claims, on the other hand, that Price was in the employ of the Government, in a Government car, and had nothing whatever to do with the railroad; consequently his position there, so far as the road is concerned, was merely that of a passenger. The question as to what position the man stood in was reserved by the court, and the case was given to the jury on the evidence of negligence on the part of the company. After a few moments' deliberation, a verdict was brought in for $5,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

FOREST FIRES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., April 25.—Reports from Lackawaxen Township, Pike County, and from Sancos, Monroe County, say that alarming forest fires are again breaking out and making headway rapidly.

THE AUCTION ON THE ARNO

SELLING THE CONTENTS OF SAN DONATO.

ALL FLORENCE CATCHING THE AUCTION FEVER — MANY PURCHASERS FROM ABROAD—PRINCE DEMIDOFF'S TREASURES RAPIDLY VANISHING—WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE PALACE?

FLORENCE, April 15.—Florence still has San Donato on the brain. For one month, with the exception of Sundays, every day the auctioneer's hammer has been indefatigably active in knocking down to the highest bidder, Prince or peddlar, Jew or Gentile, Duchess or shop-woman, whichever object was coveted, without distinction of person, taste, or knowledge, with a fiat as irrevocable as grim fate itself. Many has been the slip between cup and lip of some laggard in bidding, or one too hopeful in expectation of the descending stroke of M. Pillet's baton, as his eagle eye caught some fresh sign from a new competitor, and gave the sluggish article another impetus, which carried it higher and higher into those pecuniary regions out of all reach of the average collectors' purses, to the chagrin and discomfiture of the many watching for great bargains. As I predicted, the sale has been literally a tournament of purses on a field of gold. The belles and beaux of Florence have gone daily to the palace to watch the fray, and sometimes participate in it, with all the eagerness and excitement of a new play by some distinguished writer in which they had amateur parts. America has been notably represented by its beauty and wealth. It has borne off many noteworthy objects—pictures, statuary, bric-à-brac, souvenirs of the great Napoleon, sumptuous furniture, stuffs, &c., which will become heir-looms in many of our rich families and carry the memories of aristocratic San Donato down through many generations of our democratic citizens for ages to come.

The art objects are now, in the main, sold and dispersed. There remains enough, however, of other things to continue the sale to the end of May—the great library, the wines, carriages, the rare plants, the household furniture, &c. But these will attract quite a different class of buyers, and henceforth the sale becomes monotonous and commonplace. The magnificence and glory of San Donato are already things of the past. And there has been a strong touch of mournfulness, notwithstanding the many comical and exciting episodes in the sale, in witnessing the spoliation day by day going ruthlessly on, as beautiful and rare objects, one after the other, were torn from their accustomed places and society, in which they had so long ruled supreme in taste and fitting companionship, crowded and packed into hideous, prosaic cases, and sent in long, dismal files of dray-loads to begin their wanderings, forlorn and solitary, all over the wide world, some to America, others to Asia and Africa, but most to dealers' dens north of the Alps, to be turned into vulgar merchandise, and held in pitiless captivity until ransomed by some chance knight of the order beautiful, and brought back once more to their rightful places in life.

It is not simply the taking down from the walls the masterpieces of painting, or even the rich, artistic hangings, embroideries, and sculptures, and sending them off, never to return, that suggests altogether these reflections. These share the ordinary fate of their fellow-beings—for I call them our fellow-beings, being literally the minds, fancies, tastes, feelings, likes and dislikes of their authors put into recognizable, tell-tale form and confession, so that they are in reality human souls peeping out of their hiding-places and showing themselves to our souls clearly in the light of the sun—they, I repeat, are born to share the fate of humanity, here to-day, gone to-morrow, changing friendships and homes as circumstance or necessity dictates, appearing and disappearing, but never dying, because sealed with immortal genius, as man's own soul is endowed by its Creator with the gift of immortal life. Wherever such works go they carry with them the "light of other days," and perform their sacred mission to humanity. Sent to new centres of life, they make new conquests for refinement and civilization. But it is quite a different thing to see a palace made by human hands and brains as fair and beautiful as art could make it, each mantel-piece of precious stones, Florentine mosaics, and rarest marbles, hearthstones of Roman mosaics, doors of malachite, solid blocks of lapis lazuli, carved and polished into forms of varied loveliness, one adding to the grace of the other, and forming absolutely part of the solid palace itself—to see all these things rudely torn from their places, leaving great gaps in the walls and piles of ruins behind them, one after another, as the auctioneer's hammer decided their lot.

The Prince is literally gutting San Donato. Everything that can be sold, is sold for little or much. Objects that cost years and scores of thousands of dollars to fashion into their present shape have been sold for "a song"—"*una bocca di pane*," a mouthful of bread, as the Tuscans expressively say of such sacrifices. Superb vases of malachite have gone for a tenth part of the cost of the splendid gilt bronze, done by the best artists of France, that adorn them. San Donato is fast becoming a ruin before its time. In the magnificent halls there are already great holes in the walls, broken floors, piles of mortar and rubbish, as if the place had been bombarded, while, outside, the grounds are kept in their highest condition by the gardeners, and look as lovely as ever, which makes the contrast with what is going on inside the house the more striking.

What is to be done with the palace itself? The prince would sell it if a buyer could be found. But it would be a very big elephant even for a many-mined Californian to keep. A proposal has been made to take it for a new San Carlo, a first-class gambling establishment, with the offer to the city of 10,000,000 francs per annum for the privilege. This is very tempting to the impecunious ex-capital, but it is not likely to be accepted, on moral grounds, although the Italian Government does itself sustain the National Lottery, which incites gambling of a kind infinitely more demoralizing to the people at large and harmful to their true interests. Florence, however, begins to breathe freer financially, or at least feel more hopeful as to its future, because the King has just signed the decree providing for the liquidation of its debt, under the auspices and with the aid of the Government. It has also received another boon; this is the temporary concession of the vast and ancient Medicean Palace of the Crocetta for its great Exposition of Ancient Art of Tuscany, which is to come off this Autumn, D. V. It is the intention of the Ministry to devote this building afterward to the use of the great Archæological Museum, which is to be established in Florence by bringing together all the various public collections in the city and Province, now scattered among many museums and galleries without system or suitable arrangement. In the case of the Egyptian and Etruscan museums in Via Faenza, it is very necessary to change their locality as soon as possible, for they suffer from dampness in being installed on the ground floor of an old convent. The sale at San Donato has given a great spur toward bringing out of their lurking places in old families many precious objects—at least to connoisseurs and collectors—which for centuries have lain almost forgotten by their owners. I have just been to see a state bed which figured two years since in the Exposition at Lucca and received a premium. The bagatelle of 70,000 francs is the price asked for this piece of bric-à-brac; but when you examine the perfection of its carving, the exceeding richness of its embroidered hangings, which form exquisite pictures in silk, framed in corresponding designs, the price does not appear too extravagant for the labor, richness of materials, and quality of workmanship combined in this masterpiece of beds. We may wish they had been put into some other shape or not, as inclined, but there is no disputing its extraordinary richness and beauty.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THE ERIE CANAL BREAK.

UTICA, April 25.—The canal officers think that they may be able to let the water into the nine-mile level on Tuesday, but if navigation is resumed Wednesday canal men will be fortunate. Nothing definite can be decided to-night.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR SMALL BILLS.

From the Syracuse Courier.

The Teller of one of the Syracuse banks located in the neighborhood of the principal hotels relates that business was especially lively on the morning of the recent State Convention. He says he never in all his banking experience received in a half day so many applications for small bills in exchange for bills of the denomination of $50 and $100, or so many applications to purchase drafts, as on that morning. The applicants were all strangers.

CAPTURING A MURDERER.

HOW "PATSY" DIVINE, A NOTED CRIMINAL, WAS CAUGHT AFTER A LONG SEARCH.

DE BRUCE, Sullivan County, N. Y., April 25.—During the month of August, 1879, Aaron Goodfellow, a wealthy farmer at Bloomington, Ill., was shot and instantly killed by "Patsy" Divine, a noted criminal. The murderer escaped, and until a few days ago, when he was arrested at this place, his whereabouts were unknown. The particulars of the murder are as follows: The victim had, on the day of the tragedy, sold valuable property to a gentleman residing some distance out of Bloomington. Divine and a companion named Williams knew of the sale, and knowing Goodfellow would return home on the following evening with the money paid him for the property, resolved to lie in his path and secure the cash at all hazards. About 9 o'clock on the night of the murder, the train on which Goodfellow was arrived at Bloomington. Divine and Williams took their places on a lonely street leading to their victim's house. They soon saw him coming, and as he turned a corner near his residence they stopped him and made a demand for his money. Goodfellow replied that he had no money, whereupon the two desperadoes seized him and attempted to rifle his pockets. Goodfellow, being a large and powerful man, succeeded in knocking Williams down, and was about to get the better of Divine, when the latter drew a pistol and discharged the contents into the bowels of Goodfellow, killing him instantly. The murderers then fled.

The tragedy created great excitement, and had the murderer been found he would have been lynched by an excited mob. A reward was offered for the capture of the murderer, but notwithstanding officers had been unceasing in their search, Williams has never since been seen or heard of, and the whereabouts of Divine, who fired the fatal shot, were not known until a few days prior to his arrest. The officer who arrested the murderer learned of his whereabouts through a letter written by Divine from De Bruce to his mother, who lives at Alton, Ill., who accidentally lost it, when by some means it reached the officer at Bloomington, where the crime was perpetrated. On the night Divine was arrested he was seated near a stove, at the house where he was stopping, conversing with two other men. The officer was accompanied by five assistants. The party drove to within a few rods of the house, when two of them approached the door and knocked. They were admitted, and being offered chairs seated themselves about the stove with Divine and the two other men. One of the visitors who was seated next to the prisoner became engaged with him in a conversation concerning the prices of lumber. The talk continued for some time, when another visitor made an excuse to go out. The detective then opened the door, and walking over to where Divine was sitting, extended his hand and said: "Well, Patsy, old boy, how goes it?" "Patsy," very much excited, and rising from his chair, replied: "I—I—I guess I am not the man you are looking for." The officer informed him that he was just the man, and at the same time presented a revolver at his head, and told him to throw up his hands. The prisoner obeyed, after which he was handcuffed and taken to the Sullivan County Jail, at Monticello. The officer is awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, when he will take the murderer to that State.

Divine is a noted burglar, and has served a number of terms in prison. His father, who was also a noted criminal, was hanged in Mississippi several years ago for killing a fellow-convict in the Penitentiary.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 26—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, except possibly cooler on the west Gulf coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lake region, southerly winds, veering to cooler, west and north, falling, followed by rising, barometer, cloudy weather and light rain, followed by clearing and possibly warmer weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, north and west winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and New-England, falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, generally followed by westerly winds and clear or clearing weather, with rising barometer.

For the Pacific coast, generally clear weather.

The Ohio and the Central Mississippi will rise somewhat.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	51°	41°	3:30 P. M.	61°	49°
6 A. M.	50°	42°	6 P. M.	56°	46°
9 A. M.	55°	47°	9 P. M.	52°	45°
12 M.	60°	52°	12 P. M.	50°	44°

Average temperature yesterday.......45¾°
Average temperature for same date last year.......54⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mrs. Fenton's tailor's shop on the top floor of the five-story building No. 1 Mott-street was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $500. The Lutheran Publishing Company, the Gold and Silver Mining Company, and the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company on the lower floors of the building sustained slight losses by water. The building, which is owned by the Rutgers Insurance Company, was damaged to the extent of $250.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the saloon of Andrew Stein at Tarport, Penn., destroying Schultz's grocery, Kern's saloon, Delmage Brothers' tank shop, Mrs. Robinson's boarding-house, and Andrew Stein's saloon. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,900. Andrew Stein and William Housler have been arrested and locked up to await examination on charge of having started the fire.

A fire at Poughkeepsie last night destroyed completely the store and stock of the Mattewan hat store, belonging to A. E. Rodgers & Co. The loss is $5,000, insurance $3,000. The office of the *Dutchess Farmer* (newspaper,) was considerably damaged by water. The fire was of incindiary origin.

A fire broke out at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the fourth floor of the six-story building No. 257 Canal-street, occupied by R. I. Cowen & Beck, manufacturers of clothing. Loss, $1,000; fully insured. The building is owned by Matthew Clarkson, and is damaged to the extent of $500.

The shops of George F. McMunn, plumber, and Morton & Allen, plumbers, and a building owned by Daniel Sullivan, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000 and the insurance $6,000.

THEY HIRED THEIR OWN HALL.

Paris Letter to the London Times.

Yesterday was opened, at No. 10 Rue des Pyramides, the now annual exhibition of a group of artists who call themselves "Independent." This exhibition by 16 or 18 artists contains some 250 pictures of all sizes. The truth is that the attempt does not deserve encouragement. The artists who have exhibited are of two classes—some who possess a certain talent and others who have none. It was probably the latter who calculated on the *amour propre* of the former to get up an exhibition, the object of which is *to* protest against the regulations of admission of the official exhibitions. Some years ago, the *Salon* jury having refused a number of pictures, the painters hired rooms to exhibit these on their own behalf, and thus appeal from the judgment of the jury to that of the public. This was a presumptuous idea, for the public, without allowing one exception, held the jury to have been in the right. This has now become a system. A certain number of clever painters, not wishing to submit to the jury, exhibit apart, as if the jury had not the necessary talents or independence to judge impartially, and a number of others exhibit with them, certain that they would not have been admitted by the jury of a regular exhibition. Moreover, with the exception of three or four pictures of some merit, among which are one or two by M. Raffeli, the horrible and the grotesque are wonderfully mixed up. There are blue landscapes, violet noses, green and yellow cheeks, disproportioned legs and arms that would excite a spider's envy, portraits one shrinks from, and fancy pictures the meaning, drawing, and coloring of which are beyond comprehension. In a word, they form a series of pictures "independent" of good taste, good sense, and good painting.

A POISONOUS VIOLET POWDER.

From the London News, April 8.

Yesterday Mr. Payne held an inquest, at Southwark, on the body of Mary Smith, the infant child of parents living at No. 65 Tower-street, Westminster Bridge road. Immediately after birth, the deceased was placed in the care of a Mrs. Marshall, who appears to have treated the child with great kindness and care, wrapping it in new flannel and keeping it clean and well powdered. The violet powder she used she purchased of a chemist in the Waterloo road, but after using it for a day or two she found signs of great irritation about the body of the deceased, and a very large blister, extending from the abdomen to the shoulder, formed. Dr. Donahoo was called in, and at once ordered the discontinuance of the use of the powder, but the mischief was too far advanced for remedial measures to be efficacious, and the child died on Saturday. Dr. Donahoo, of the Blackfriars road, stated that, in his opinion, the death of the child had arisen from blood-poisoning consequent upon the application of the so-called violet powder, which contained a very large percentage of sulphate of lime. The body of the deceased was very much inflamed all over, and the irritation very excessive. Such powders as described were highly dangerous, and ought not to be sold. The jury, after a long consultation, returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased child, Mary Smith, died from blood-poisoning from the application to the body of an irritant powder containing sulphate of lime, and which was sold by the chemist as violet powder; and the said jurors think that these powders ought not to be sold without being analyzed beforehand, and then under proper supervision."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

There have been some changes in the arrangements of the Cincinnati festival which is to begin on Tuesday evening, May 18, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas. The programme of the first concert will consist of Bach's cantata, "A stronghold sure," adapted for performance by Mr. Thomas; Mozart's symphony in C major and Handel's Jubilate, adapted by Robert Franz. The solo artists will be Miss Norton, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signor Campanini, and Mr. Myron W. Whitney. Wednesday afternoon there will be a miscellaneous concert by the grand orchestra, and Miss Sherwin, Signor Campanini, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Rudolphsen. The list of compositions for this matinée includes works of Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Verdi, and Saint-Saëns. Wednesday night Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" will be performed, with the solo parts by Misses Sherwin, Norton, Cary, and Cranch, Signor Campanini, Messrs. Harvey, Rudolphsen, and Whitney; to be followed by Schumann's symphony No. 4 in D minor. Thursday's matinée will be a particularly interesting concert, consisting of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, selections from Wagner's "Die Walkure," including Siegmund's "Love Song" by Signor Campanini, an aria by Miss Cary, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso," Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," by Mr. Whitney, and several orchestral selections. In the evening, Mr. Buck's prize composition, "Scenes from Longfellow's Golden Legend," will be performed by the orchestra, chorus, and four solo parts, which have been intrusted to Miss Norton, Messrs. Harvey, Rudolphsen, and Whitney. The second part of the programme will consist of Berlioz's overture "King Lear" and the two scenes from the third act of the "Götterdämmerung" by Miss Sherwin, Miss Norton, Miss Cranch, Signor Campanini, Mr. Rudolphsen, and Mr. Whitney. Concerning this concert, the following letter will be of interest:

CAMBRIDGE, April 18, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Nothing, I assure you, could give me greater pleasure than to accept the cordial and hospitable invitation of the Directors of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association, and I regret extremely that it is not in my power to do so. All through the month of May I shall be detained at home by engagements which I can neither neglect nor postpone, and must forego the pleasure of the visit and the music. I rejoice at Mr. Buck's signal success in his "Scenes from the Golden Legend." I have heard it only on the piano-forte, and am much struck with its power and beauty. What must it be, then, with all the voices and the orchestra?

With sincere thanks to the Directors for their invitation, and to you personally for the kind expressions of your letter, I am, dear Sir, faithfully,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Friday's matinée will be quiet equal in merit as a miscellaneous concert. The orchestra will perform compositions of Gluck, Goldmark, Mozart, Beethoven, Rubinstein and Dvorak and the solo performers will be Miss Cary, Miss Norton, Miss Sherwin, Signor Campanini, Mr. Rudolphsen and Mr. Whitney. Friday night will be devoted to Beethoven, the Fifth Symphony and the "Missa Solemnis" being the two selection. It is stated that the seats for this interesting series of concerts are already mostly sold.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mme. Chatterton-Bohrer, whose exceptional skill as a harpist is well known, will give a concert to-morrow afternoon at Chickering Hall. Mrs. Dow, Miss Henne, Messrs. Gaston Blay, violinist, and Mr. Charles Werner, 'cellist, will be the assisting artists.

The concert which was to have been given last night at the Academy of Music did not take place. An announcement was posted on the doors stating that, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Swift and Herr Behrens, a postponement was necessary, and that tickets would be redeemed at the box-office to-day.

The Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia announce a concert on Thursday evening of next week, May 6, at Chickering Hall. Mr. Gilchrist is the conductor of this club, which is composed of a number of the best singers in Philadelphia. Mr. Gilchrist will be remembered as the composer of some excellent vocal music which has been heard in New-York. One work of his which was sung last year by the Mendelssohn Glee Club was recognized as unusually meritorious, and fairly entitled the author to the favorable notice of musicians.

The Liederkranz fourth concert of the season last night was a great success at the hall of the club, in Fourth-street. The society were assisted by an orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Paur and by Messrs. Richard Arnold and Franz Rummel. The principal vocal work of the evening was Lachner's "Hymne an die Musik" for male voices and orchestra, which was superbly rendered. Mr. Arnold played for the first time in this country the first movement (allegro moderato) of Wieniawski's concerto opus 22. The only regret in listening to this performance was that the length of the programme made it inexpedient for Mr. Arnold to give the entire work. This single movement is brilliant, and was as well rendered as was to be expected at the hands of this able performer. Mr. Rummel played with his accustomed spirit and was received with much enthusiasm. The choruses and orchestral numbers were all done in the best manner and with the earnestness that is a proverbial characteristic of the Liederkranz.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. James Albery, it is reported, will soon bring forth a new play.

Mlle. Blanche Pierron has recovered from her illness, and has resumed her part in "Le Nabab."

A new theatre is to be built in the Strand, London, and will be directed by Mr. D'Oyley Carte.

Victor Hugo's play, "Le Roi s'Amuse," will be performed at the Théâtre Français for the first time next year.

M. Dumaine, whose Attila in M. De Bornier's play is spoken of as a fine performance, will probably join the Comédie Française before long.

M. Worms and Mlle. Dudley played the hero and heroine during the late revival of "Le Cid" at the Français; and both performances were unsuccessful.

Anna and Thérèsa Goldoni, two aged descendants of the Italian Molière, have been forced by extreme poverty to enter a hospital at Venice, the town which is so proud of having given birth to their illustrious ancestor.

On Wednesday afternoons, during the month of May, Miss Genevieve Ward will appear in Emile Augier's celebrated comedy, "L'Aventurière." She will act in French, and will be supported by a company of English players.

The new manager of the Paris Odéon is M. La Rounat, who will begin his directorship by producing either a new four-act drama called "Le Servante," the work of M. La Fontaine, or M. François Coppée's play, "Mme. De Maintenon."

At the Théâtre Français, the rehearsals of "Garin," the new five-act piece by Paul Delair, are being pushed rapidly. Mlles. Reichemberg, Favart, Dudley, and Martin, and Messrs. Maubant and Mounet-Sully figure in the cast. The plot is laid in the Middle Ages; the chief episodes are of a warlike character.

The story in the "Decameron," on which Tennyson based his poetical play, "The Falcon," had been previously dramatized by an English gentleman, in the Italian language. The name of this author is Mr. Morris Moore, Jr., the title of his play is "Il Falcone," and it was successfully produced on the Roman stage in August, 1875.

Mme. Modjeska will make her first appearance in London, at the Court Theatre, on Saturday evening, May 1, in Mr. G. Mortimer's version of Alexander Dumas's "La Dame aux Camélias," known as "Heart's-ease," which has been rewritten for the charming Polish actress. Mme. Modjeska will be supported by the strong company of the Court Theatre.

In the English magazine *Time*, Mr. F. C. Burnand discourses on acting as a profession, and attempts to show that it is not considered a profession at all by the world at large. He advances, moreover, the peculiar theory that old actors prefer that their children should not go upon the stage, because they are ashamed of their calling. Nothing could be more untrue, it is almost needless to say.

At the Paris Ambigu, "Robert Macaire" will be played until the close of the season. The Autumn season will open with Dumas's "San Felice," dramatized by Maurice Drack; then will follow a piece by Dennery, and then "Nana," in which the two leading rôles will be Nana and the Comtesse de Muffat, but Nana will be made a kind of thoughtless Musette, and not the repulsive creature of the novel. The Comtesse de Muffat will likewise become a sympathetic character.

A paragraph relating to M. Belot's new play, "Les Etrangleurs de Paris," quoted from the *Parisien*, was recently published in THE TIMES. Since then, M. Edmond Gerson has written a letter to the *Parisien*, which leads that journal to make the following statement: "We regret that we cannot publish the letter at length, but the details that it contains do not interest our readers, nor do they contain any rectification of our note. M. Gerson, we are aware, sold the right of playing the 'Etrangleurs de Paris' in England to Mr. Gooch. As regards the right for America, as matters stand at present, he is not the proprietor of it. We quote from M. Gerson's letter, in which he says that when Belot told him that he had sold the play to another person for America, he replied: 'It is well: I will do to others, if your play is a success to-night, what others would do to me—namely, have an adaptation written from the novel. You state yourself it can be easily done.' This sentence is sufficient to confirm our previous note."

"There is," says the *Daily News*, "a strong probability that MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's Alsatian drama 'Les Flancés' will, after all, be produced at the Théâtre de l'Ambigu, in Paris, as originally intended. Rather extensive changes both in the incidents and the dialogue have been introduced by the authors; and these, it is expected, will suffice to remove the grounds on which the official censors some time since definitively refused their sanction. The English version, however, will represent the play as originally written, and will be in no wise affected by the alterations which diplomatic and State reasons have rendered necessary in France."

The news that Mlle. Bernhardt—whom some Americans still call Mme. Bernhardt—has failed in "L'Aventurière," which was revived a few days ago at the Théâtre Français, is surprising, if the failure is legitimate. The character of Dona Clorinde in Emile Augier's play is perfectly suited to her abilities, for it combines the delicacy of high comedy with the pathos of drama; it is a remarkably fine part—one of the best and most original in the French repertory. "L'Aventurière" is a strong work, is written in verse, and is a sort of compromise between old-fashioned comedy and modern playwrighting. It was first produced, we believe, in 1848, and was then a five-act piece; but it has since been remodeled, and is now played in four acts. Robertson's "Home" is but a weak and slavish imitation of "L'Aventurière."

DEFENDING CHARLES DICKENS.

A COMPLETE ANSWER TO AN ASSAULT ON THE NOVELIST'S MEMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several weeks there has been floating about in the newspapers an article purporting to be written by "Derrick Dodd" in the San Francisco *Post*. It states in substance that during Mr. Charles Dickens's last visit to the United States, and while he was in Washington, a party, consisting of Admiral Farragut, the Hon. Luke Poland, of Vermont; Henry Winter Davis, Major John Fellows, Commissary-General Shiras, Capt. Hentzell, of the Scorpion; an attaché of the French Legation, whose name is forgotten, and the writer, (D. Dodd,) by previous arrangement called upon Mr. Dickens at his apartments at Welcker's Hotel. The article goes on to relate how Mr. Dickens was dressed, and describes his personal appearance as most offensively snobbish and vulgar. Dickens's conduct and treatment of his guests is spoken of as exceedingly rude and disgusting. The article states that Mr. Dickens remained in Washington for some weeks, and some days after the above interview was met by Capt. Hentzell and the author, (D. Dodd,) when Dickens was well punished for his rudeness by the superior smartness of his antagonists.

I first saw this story of D. Dodd's, some two or three months ago, in a Vermont paper, and had not the smallest doubt that the whole story was an entire fabrication. I was in Washington at the time of Mr. Dickens's visit there in January or February, 1868. He gave four readings, on four consecutive evenings, and I attended some of them. I only saw Mr. Dickens at those readings. I did not call upon him in company with the gentleman named by "D. Dodd," or any others. I knew Admiral Farragut and Gen. Shiras; the others named I never knew at all. Henry Winter Davis died in 1865, more than two years before the date of Dickens's visit. Mr. D. Dodd states that Dickens remained for several weeks in Washington. This was not so. He left immediately on concluding his reading, so that the subsequent meeting with him could not have been true, as stated. Mr. Dickens received great attention in Washington, and all his movements were watched and reported in the daily press, and if such an occurence had taken place I am sure it would have been generally known, and I should at least have heard of it, but I never did. I have ever been a great admirer of the works of Mr. Dickens, and it seemed to me that such gross and false statements in regard to him, and so injurious to his memory, ought not to be allowed to pass uncontradicted by those who were alleged to have personal knowledge of the facts. I therefore published a short denial of "D. Dodd's" story, in substance what I have stated above.

Recently "D. Dodd" has replied in the San Francisco *Post*. He admits he was mistaken as to Henry Winter Davis. He says: "A reference to some memoranda shows that it was Bancroft Davis, then Assistant Secretary of State, and not the eloquent Congressman, whose name we should have written." I believed this was merely an additional falsehood, and accordingly sent his article to Mr. Bancroft Davis, now a Judge of the Court of Claims. I send with this his reply. He was not in Washington during the time of Mr. Dickens's visit there. D. Dodd must reconsult his memoranda and find some other Davis. He still persists that I was one of the company. His attempt to cover up and slur over his gross slander of Dickens by a sort of good-natured scandal of myself is not of any particular consequence. All that he says in that behalf is just as false as all the rest of his story. It is time that this class of murderers of the reputations of men, both dead and living, were properly understood and appreciated.

LUKE P. POLAND.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Tuesday, April 20, 1880.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16, 1880.

DEAR JUDGE: I have received your letter of the 12th inst. inclosing two newspaper extracts, in one of which it is stated that I formed one of a party which interviewed Mr. Dickens in Washington in 1867 or 1868, during his last visit to this country, and that I was "then Assistant Secretary of State." You ask me whether these statements are correct.

In reply I beg to say that the writer's recollection is at fault so far as I am concerned. I was not appointed Assistant Secretary of State until March, 1869, and was not in Washington between May, 1865, and March, 1869, and I was not present at the interview described. You are at liberty to use this denial if you think the matter worth the trouble.

I return the newspaper extracts, and remain, my dear Judge, very truly yours,

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Hon. LUKE P. POLAND, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

AN ARMY SOLDIER'S REMORSE.

THE MEMORY OF HIS CRUELTIES IMPELS HIM TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

On the 29th of February Thomas McGlynn, who a few days previous had been discharged from the United States artillery company stationed at Newport, R. I., called at the Marion House, in East Broadway, and applied to Denis O'Halloran, the proprietor, for protection. He had been drinking heavily, and was in the incipient stages of delirium tremens. He said he had been followed about town by a gang of thieves, who had made several attempts to rob him. Mr. O'Halloran soothed him as well as he could, and the soldier said that he wanted to be put into a quiet room where he could be left undisturbed for 24 hours. Previous to going to his room he placed $500 in greenbacks in the hands of O'Halloran for safe-keeping. The next morning one of the employes of the house heard groans proceeding from the room occupied by the discharged soldier, and it was discovered that McGlynn had shot himself in the left temple and had also cut his throat with a pocket-knife. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. O'Halloran reported to the Police the fact that he held for safe-keeping $500 belonging to McGlynn, and at the request of the soldier the money was left in his hands. McGlynn remained in the hospital, his wounds healing nicely, and he was so far convalescent that he would have probably been discharged next week. On Saturday, while walking through the ward of which he was an inmate, he suddenly reeled and fell to the floor, and expired shortly afterward. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy, and Coroner Ellinger has been requested to hold an inquest. McGlynn, who had been a Sergeant in the Army, was 43 years old and had no relatives living. While in the hospital he bequeathed to O'Halloran the $500 left in his hands on the condition of O'Halloran giving his remains decent burial. The reason he gave for attempting suicide was that while in the Army he had been very severe with the men under him, and in this way had made many enemies, and he was laboring under the hallucination that these men were following him to kill him.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S GOOD MEMORY.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

Sergeant James Perley, of this place, one of the veteran members of the old Monticello Guard, is probably endowed with a better memory than any old soldier now living. He can tell, on a moment's reflection, the exact location of his company on any given day of the four years of service through which he passed. At the reunion of the veterans last week, Col. R. T. W. Duke urged the importance of securing in permanent form the recollections of the private soldiers of the scenes and incidents of the war, and referred by way of illustrating the value of such information, to the interesting facts stored in Mr. Perley's memory. To show his remarkable capacity to recall instantaneously the facts connected with the service of his company, Col. Duke called on Mr. Perley to state where it was on the 16th of April, 1863, and he immediately replied correctly, locating the point in North Carolina.

JEWS AS NIHILISTS.

St. Petersburg Letter to the London Times.

Since my last letter the accusations against the Jews as the instigators and associates of the Nihilists have appeared with redoubled intensity in the Russian press, and particularly in a certain organ, which, by pandering to the appetites of the lower orders, seeks to obtain a foremost place among its contemporaries. Among the individuals implicated in the political trials in connection with the Nihilist movement some Jewish names have been discovered, and, as a consequence, the following inductions have been drawn: The Russian or Christian population of the Empire amounts to so many millions; the Jewish to so many; among the Nihilists a much larger proportion of Jews is found; consequently, the Jewish element participates in the Nihilist agitation in a much larger proportion to its numbers than the Russian. This reasoning is vicious, and the sophistical arguments of the newspaper statistician have been already refuted as follows: The rural population of Russia, which is composed exclusively of orthodox Russians, without admixture of Jews, numbers 50,000,000 souls. The logician who takes this population into account in a calculation of the sort may quite as reasonably take a step further, and say the 3,000,000 Jews in Russia form one-fifth per cent. of the population of the globe—*i. e.*, for every 500 individuals there is 1 Jew; but of 500 revolutionaries in Russia there are 25 Jews: *ergo*, the Jews are 25 times more revolutionary than the rest of humanity.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 25.—Sylvanus R. Pike, of Leicester, was found dead in his house to-day from, it is supposed, the results of a spree.

Cornelius Collins dropped dead in the streets of this city to-day of heart disease.

DON'T IRRITATE your Lungs with a Stubborn Cough, when a remedy, safe and certain as DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be so easily procured. Sore Throat and Lungs are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

The Society of Decorative Art

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to take charge of their classes in Water-color Painting on Silk and Velvet. For terms and hours, apply at the rooms of the Society, No. 34 East 19th-st.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices, by the manufacturer, F. FORD, No. 347 Broadway, up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."

BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—BROWNE.—In Ottawa, Canada, on Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of the Hon. L. S. Huntington, by the Rev. E. P. Browne, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pollard, WILLIAM COLEMAN FREEMAN, of Cornwall, Penn., to ELIZABETH PALMER BROWNE.

DIED.

BROWER.—At Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., on Friday night, April 23, DAVID D. BROWER, in the 85th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Tappan, on Monday, April 26, at 1 P. M.

CLEMSON.—Saturday morning, 24th inst., SUSAN DOBB, widow of William F. Clemson, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, 27th inst., at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., at 9:30 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAILEY.—Suddenly, April 25, Mrs. ELIZA DAILEY, widow of William Dailey, aged 50.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 74 West 35th-st., Tuesday afternoon, April 27, at 1 o'clock. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

FORNACHON.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, April 24, 1880, JULIE ANTOINETTE, infant child of Joseph and Louise M. Fornachon, aged 13 months 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 noon; returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 2:29 P. M.

GLOVER.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning, April 23, EMILY HAMILTON, daughter of Emily H. and Samuel Glover, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Monday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 12 o'clock.

GRADY.—At Manitou, Col., on the 17th inst., HARRIET C., wife of John Grady, aged 35 years.

HALL.—At her residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, April 24, CATHARINE RUTHEN HALL, wife of the late Dr. Asahel Hall.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, April 27, at 3 P. M.

JAMES.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 23, JOHN JAMES, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, April 26, at 7 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 8 East 129th-st. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JONES.—On Saturday, April 24, LYNDE L. JONES, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral at the house, No. 222 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KENDRICK.—On Saturday morning, April 24, 1880, WASHINGTON KENDRICK, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 210 East 46th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

LORD.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Staten Island, April 23, HAYNES LORD, aged 80.

Funeral obsequies at St. Peter's R. C. Church, corner of Barclay and Church sts., at 12 M., April 26, Monday.

MILLER.—On Sunday morning, April 25, of diphtheria, DAVID J. ELY, aged 4 years and 10 months, only son of Charles Addison and Mary Ely Miller.

Interment at Smithtown, Long Island, Monday. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

OLWELL.—On Friday, April 23, at her late residence, No. 43 West 16th-st., MARIA L., wife of James Olwell.

The funeral services will take place from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., on Monday next, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PAGE.—On Sunday, April 25, DANIEL PAGE, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 27, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 170 East 126th-st.

PENNOCK.—Suddenly, on the 24th inst., ELLA, wife of Zalmon S. Pennock, aged 24 years 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 West 10th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

RENWICK.—At Fortress Monroe, on Friday night, 23d inst., ANNA LLOYD, wife of James Renwick, and daughter of the late William H. Aspinwall.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SILBER.—On Saturday, April 24, FREDERICK M. SILBER, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 61 West 22d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SWORDS.—On Saturday evening, April 24, after a lingering illness, STANFORD, son of George H. and Mary S. Swords.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, April 27, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 46th-st. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

TRASK.—On Friday morning, April 23, in the 5th year of his age, ALANSON, only son of Spencer and Kate Nichols Trask.

Funeral Monday, April 26, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WYCKOFF.—At New-Utrecht, on Friday, April 23, ABIGAIL SUYDAM, wife of Peter Wyckoff.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, April 26, inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.'S GREAT SALE of HIGH CLASS ORIENTAL ART OBJECTS,

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Continuing TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at same hour, at our ART GALLERY,

No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's,

An unsurpassed collection of

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART OBJECTS AND CURIOS,

Including many exceedingly fine and valuable specimens just received ex steamer Belgic.

May be examined previous to hour of sale.

THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., Auctioneers.

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At the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. On exhibition TUESDAY MORNING.

HOUSEHOLD SALE OF FURNITURE,

Bronzes, marble statuary, &c. WEDNESDAY, April 28, at the house No. 23 West 129th-st. On view Tuesday morning. The entire furniture, &c.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway,

will sell,

MONDAY, April 26,

and four following days,

at 3:30 P. M.,

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE

ERASTUS SMITH, of Hartford, Conn.

A LARGE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 5 A. M. for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 8 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 8 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific leave New-York April 27. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York April 28 and 30. The mails for Honduras leave New-York April 27. The mails for North Jamaica and Maracaibo leave New-York April 28. The mails for Hayti leave New-York April 29. The mails for Havana and Mexico leave New-York April 29. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York April 30. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York May 1. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York May 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco May 8. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 28. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1880.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 9 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, at Clarendon Hall, East 13th-st.

CHARLES WATROUS, Chairman.

ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 24.

[illegible]

MONDAY, April 26—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was an exhibit of a most favorable character, showing a large decrease in the loan and deposit averages and a material increase in the legal tenders. The changes in the items were a decrease in loans of $5,364,600, in deposits of $4,623,100, in specie of $1,067,200, and in circulation of $230,200, and an increase in legal tenders of $1,566,100. The movement for the week results in a gain of $1,654,675 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $2,191,525 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 17.	April 24.	April 26, 1879.
Loans	$284,250,800	$278,886,200	$231,036,900
Specie	50,050,800	48,983,600	18,228,100
Legal tenders	13,866,000	15,432,100	45,224,500
Deposits	253,519,800	248,896,700	204,514,200
Circulation	20,843,000	20,612,800	19,707,000

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$50,050,800	$48,983,600	Dec. $1,067,200
Legal tenders	13,866,000	15,432,100	Inc. 1,566,100
Total reserve	$63,916,800	$64,415,700	Inc. $498,900
Reserve required ag'nst deposits	63,379,950	62,224,175	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	536,850	2,191,525	Inc. 1,654,675

The Money market worked smoothly throughout the week, and borrowers on call on pledge of acceptable stock collateral found ready accommodation at rates ranging from 4 to 5 ℘ cent. Some transactions were reported as high as 1-16 ℘ cent. per diem and legal interest, and as low as 3 ℘ cent. per annum. There can now be no question but that the movement of currency is in favor of this centre, and that the condition of ease which the monetary situation has assumed, is certain to be maintained for a considerable time to come. The recent decline in various commodities which had been largely traded in for speculative account, such as grain, cotton, iron, &c., has materially contributed to impart ease to the money market by releasing large amounts of capital tied up in these ventures. The purchase of $3,000,000 of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury also exercised an important influence in the same direction. In the discount market prime names sold at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for British Consols firm and a shade higher. United States Government bonds were strong and closed at the same quotations as on the previous week, except for new 4½s, which advanced ¼ ℘ cent. American railway securities were active, and in nearly every instance show an improvement on the week's transactions. Erie common advanced ⅝ ℘ cent.; do. consolidated Seconds, 1 ℘ cent.; Illinois Central, 1½ ℘ cent.; New-York Central, ¾ ℘ cent., and Pennsylvania ¼ ℘ cent.; Reading declined ¼ ℘ cent., and Atlantic and Great Western seconds 1¼ ℘ cent. French Rentes advanced from 83f. 47½c. to 83f. 50c. The Bank of England lost £8,200 in specie for the week ending on Wednesday, while the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities remains unchanged at 48 9-16 ℘ cent. The rate of discount at the bank still continues to be 3 ℘ cent. The Bank of France gained 19,900,000f. in bullion for the past fiscal week.

The Sterling Exchange market was heavy throughout almost the entire week, on a rather limited volume of business. The nominal rates opened at $4 85 for 60 days, and $4 88 for demand, and closed at $4 85 and $4 87½ respectively, demand having been worked down ½ cent on Friday. The asking quotations now current are 2 cents lower for long and 1 cent lower for short sight than those of April, 1879. It was confidently expected that the easy feeling in the monetary situation would result in an advance in the rates for Sterling, but so far these anticipations have not been realized. Commercial bills are in plentiful supply, and are sold sufficiently low to allow bankers a fair margin of profit on their drawings.

Government bonds were fairly active, and the market was very firm, with an advance for the week ranging from ⅛ to ½ ℘ cent. Railroad bonds were strong, on a well-distributed business, with the Erie, Kansas and Texas, and New-Jersey Central issues most prominent in the transactions. The advance in prices was from 1 to 3 ℘ cent. and was led by Kansas and Texas consolidated assented, do. Seconds showing an improvement of 2¾ ℘ cent. Among the other changes were an advance of 2½ ℘ cent. in Texas Pacific incomes, 1¾ in Canada Southern Firsts guaranteed, 1½ in Denver and Rio Grande Firsts, 2 in Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes, and ¾ in Erie consolidated Seconds. In State bonds the only change of moment was a decline in Louisiana Consols to 48.

The stock market was unsettled at the opening, and prices declined slightly. The temper of speculation, however, soon changed under the influence of easy money, and a brisk buying movement was developed, resulting in an advance in quotations, in which the entire list participated. Later a reaction took place following sales to realize profits. The market, however, soon again assumed a buoyant tone, and on purchases to cover short contracts, as well as for the long account, an improvement ranging from 1 to 8 ℘ cent. was established, the latter in Louisville and Nashville. Pacific Mail was also very prominent in the upward movement, and on the favorable reports in regard to the financial status of the company the stock rose from 37⅛ to 44¾. The dealings in the shares were on a scale of considerable magnitude, purchases being stimulated by the advices from Washington to the effect that no action was likely to be taken by Congress in reference to the proposed contract between the company and the Pacific railroads; Western Union toward the close showed great strength, and large blocks of the stock were fairly taken at advancing quotations. In quarters likely to be well informed the belief obtains that a tacit understanding already exists among the parties in interest, which will render innocuous to the Western Union the opposition of the rival corporation. In fact, an arrangement similar to that made with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company is hinted at. Toward the close the general list showed some decline, but in the final dealings a firm tone prevailed, with an upward tendency to prices.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 1,797,212 shares, against 2,096,000 shares last week, and 1,725,900 shares for the week ending April 10.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 24, 1879.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¾	106⅞	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express	112	111	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis & New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 24.
C., C., C. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Falls and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, L. E. and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon R. and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and S. Francisco 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 24.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Adams Express	112	112	111½	112
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and T. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and T. H. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. and P. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. L. and N. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col., C. and Ind. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Bur. and Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., Mil. and St. P. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., R. I. and Pacific	191	191	191	192
Cleveland and Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	107
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	140	140	[illegible]	141
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kan. and Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. and W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon R. and Nav.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Read.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and S. F. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and S. City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	[illegible]

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending April 24	$730,947,246
Balances for the week ending April 24	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending April 17	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending April 17	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending April 10	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending April 10	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending April 3	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending April 3	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending March 27	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending March 27	[illegible]

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$10,908,342
Corresponding week last year	6,749,048
Since Jan. 1	157,291,031
Corresponding period last year	95,375,340

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,555,583
Corresponding week last year	6,167,128
Since Jan. 1	106,187,454
Corresponding period last year	90,974,302

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$47,280
Corresponding week last year	323,875
Since Jan. 1	3,167,339
Corresponding period last year	6,401,700

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,798,686
Corresponding week last year	1,845,203
Since Jan. 1 this year	49,431,715
Corresponding period last year	33,449,419

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$152,654
Corresponding week last year	182,530
Since Jan. 1 this year	18,702,854
Corresponding period last year	22,064,711

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or Month.	1880.	1879.
Ala. Gt. Southern	March	$47,830	[illegible]
Albany and Susq.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	3 w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
At. & Char. Air-Line	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. & Gt. Western	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl., Miss. & Ohio	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bur., C. R. & No.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & St. Louis	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carolina Central	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	March	1,250,000	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., Burl. & Q.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., Cl., Dub. & M.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & East Ill.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & North-west	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., St. P. & Min.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & W. Mich.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin., Sand. & Clev.	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. & Springfield	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Col., Cin. & I.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Mt. V. & Del.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & H. Can., Penn. Div.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denv., S. P'k & Pac.	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Det., Lans. & No.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & S. City	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint & Pere Mar.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gal., Har. & San A.	January	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk	Wk end. Ap. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Western	Wk end. Ap. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Jo.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houst. & Texas C.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central (Ill.)	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cen. (Iowa)	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianap., Bl. & W.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. & Great North	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Central	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kans. C., Law. & So.	4th w'k March	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C., St. J. & C. B.	4th w'k March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little R'k & Ft. S.	3 weeks April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisv. & Nashv.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. Louis	4th w'k March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., Kan. & Texas	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Mont.	January	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashv., Ch. & St. L.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Canada	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. Erie & W.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. England	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Wisconsin	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogd. & L. Champ.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pad. & Elizabetht.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pad. & Memphis	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	4th w'k March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadel. & Erie	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. & Reading	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer & Sar.	February	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., Alt. & T. H.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (br.)	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., Iron Mt. & S.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Fran.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Duluth	March	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., Minn. & Man.	1 w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & S. City	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scioto Valley	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Minn.	January	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol., Peoria & War.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Week or Month.	1880.	1879.
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	2d w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Cent.	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Valley	1st w'k April	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Eastern R. R.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	[illegible]	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	[illegible]	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. 6s	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 4½s, n.	[illegible]	International	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pewabic (new stock)	[illegible]
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R.	[illegible]	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	[illegible]	Madison Copper Mine	[illegible]
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	[illegible]	Allouez Mining Co.	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Clev.	[illegible]		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat easier; sales, 12,500 bushels at $1 22½ cash; 900 bushels No. 2 Red Toledo, a remnant, at $1 25; $1 24 asked for No. 1 hard Duluth, with $1 22½ bid. Corn firmer; sales at call, 3,500 bushels at 41½c. cash; 1 car of do. at 42¼c. cash; 3,800 bushels do. to arrive, at 41¼c. 25,000 bushels do. at 41⅝c.; 5,500 bushels do. at 41¾c., seller June; 3,800 bushels do. at 41c., seller June. Oats quiet at 37c. asked for No. 2 Western. Barley in fair demand; sales, 15,000 bushels Canada at 75c.@80c. Rye held at 85c.@85½c. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6½c. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 6c.; Oats, 4c., to New-York. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 21,500 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Canal—Flour, 1,975 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 96,900 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 124,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; canal to tide-water—Wheat, 98,740 bushels; intermediate points—Wheat, 3,300 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 12 cash and April; $1 12 May; $1 08½ June; $1 03 July; No. 3 do. 99c.; Rejected, 89c. Corn dull and a shade lower at 35½c.@35⅝c. cash; 35½c. May and July; 35⅞c. June. Oats quiet and weak at 30½c. cash and May; 28½c. June; 27⅜c. July. Rye firmer at 72c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork dull, but closed firm at $9 75@$9 80, cash and May; $9 92½ June; $10 bid, July. Lard steady, with a fair demand at $6 90, cash and May; $6 95@$6 97½ June; $7 bid, July. Bulk-meats fairly active and a shade higher; Shoulders, $4 05; Short Rib, $6 20; Short Clear, $6 45. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights to Buffalo—Corn, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 344,000 bushels; Oats, 84,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Flour steady; Family, $5 25@$5 55; Fancy, $5 60@$6 25. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15 bid, $1 18 asked; receipts, 7,500 bushels; shipments, 5,500 bushels. Corn firm; No. 2, 41c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 Mixed, 35c.@35½c. Rye steady at 81c.@81½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; Extra No. 3 Fall, 90c. Pork in fair demand at $10@$10 25. Lard in good demand and a shade higher at $6 90. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, $4; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Whisky active and firm at $1 04. Butter lower; Choice Western Reserve, 20c.@22c.; prime Central Ohio, 15c.@18c. Sugar firm; hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7½c.@8½c. Hogs quiet; common, $3 75@$4; light, $4 15@$4 40; packing, $4 10@$4 40; butchers', $4 40@$4 50; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—Flour nominal. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 10¼ cash; $1 10¼@$1 10½ April; $1 09@$1 11 May; $1 05@$1 06 June; 98½c.@99½c. July; 96½c.@99c. all the year; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 05½; No. 4 do. nominal. Corn lower at 32c.@32¼c. cash; 32¼c.@32⅞c. May; 33⅜c. June; 33⅞c.@33⅞c. July. Oats dull at 30⅞c. cash; 30c.@30¼c. June. Rye quiet at 74c. Barley dull; choice Ohio Fall, $1 05. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Pork quiet at $10 15, cash. Lard—None offering. Bulk-meats and Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24.—Flour firmer, with a moderate demand. Wheat strong at the opening; advanced ½c. and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 17; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and April, $1 10¼; May, $1 11¼; June, $1 09¾; No. 3 do., $1; No. 4 do., 95c.; Rejected, 88c. Corn steady at 36½c. for No. 2. Oats easier at 30c. for No. 2. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 71c. Provisions quiet but firmer. Mess Pork quiet at $9 95 cash and May; $9 99 June. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 85 cash and May; $6 95 June. Hogs quiet but firm at $4 20@$4 35. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.@3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, $1 34; Red State, $1 28; White do., $1 24; Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, 53c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 85c. Rye dull and nominal; Canada held at 82c.@85c. in bond. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $22; unbolted, $20@$21. Mill-feed firm and unchanged; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $26. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas 4½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $1 75 to Albany; $2 25 to New-York. Receipts—Rye, 18,000 bushels; Lumber, 621,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 725 bbls.; Barley, 4,800 bushels; Rye, 8,500 bushels; Lumber, 634,000 feet.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market stronger and prices 5c. higher, with a good demand; mixed packing, $4 10@$4 40; light, $4 15@$4 55; one lot sold at $4 60. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 6,000 head; the shipments were larger yesterday than ever before, and shippers could not get cars enough; market active but steady; shipping, $3 90@$5 15; butchers' steady at $2@$4, chiefly at $3 40@$3 50; corn-fed Texans, $3 75@$4 20; stockers steady. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market steady and firm; good to choice, $5@$6 55.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—Flour dull; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Family, $4 50; A No. 1, $5@$5 25; fancy, $5 50@$6. Wheat firmer, but none in market; quoted at $1@$1 05. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 White, 42½c.; do. Mixed 41c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 35c.; do. Mixed, 35c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2, 81c. Pork steady at $11. Lard steady and unchanged; prime steam, $6 90. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, $4; Clear Rib, $6 65; Clear Sides, $6 37½. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $4 70; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9½c.@10½c. Whisky quiet at $1 04.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13½ April; $1 13½ May; $1 12½ June; $1 12. Corn—Nothing doing; No. 1 Mixed offered at 41c. Oats very firm and in active demand; No. 1 White, 39½c.; No. 2 do., 38c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35½c.; No. 2 do., 35c. Clover-seed very dull at $4 10 asked for prime; $4 bid. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 8,600 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 900 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 24.—Flour dull and lower to sell; Superfine, $3; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Treble do., $4 75@$5; high grades, $5 25@$5 87½. Hay unsettled; prime, $20@$23; choice, $23. Pork quiet, but firm at $11@$11 25. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $2 50 ℘ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 85.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—Hogs quiet and unchanged; Yorkers, $4 15@$4 25; bacon, $4 25@$4 30; butchers', $4 10@$4 35; fancy, $4 35@$4 50; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 4,600 head. Cattle dull and unchanged; supply fair; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,200 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged; no receipts; shipments, 1,300 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30½c. Rosin, $1 05 for Strained, dull; $1 05 for good Strained, firm. Tar steady at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 for hard; $1 75 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24.—Petroleum steady at 7⅛c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., April 24.—Highwines steady at $1 06.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Church, C. J., and Folger, Rapallo, Andrews, Miller, Earl, and Danforth, JJ.

No. 210—Bennett vs. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company et al.; No. 136—Ryerson et al. vs. Willis; No. 201—Haswell vs. Coursen; No. 130—Ferrer, &c., et al. vs. Pyne et al. Executors; No. 207—Adee vs. Bigler, &c.; No. 212—Clements vs. Yturria; No. 153—Bommer vs. The American Spiral Spring, &c., Manufacturing Company; No. 198—Maddan vs. Covert et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 44, 48, 50, 54, 57, 68, 69, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 136, 142, 145, 149, 156, 160, 166, 177, 189, 192, 198, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 227, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Demurrers—No. 155. Law and Fact—Nos. 594, 585, 145, 436, 548, 566, 565, 522, 508, 546, 583, 602, 605, 569, 601, 585, 597, 571, 529, 555, 293, 592, 582, 583, 376, 567, 38, 126.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1856—Claflin et al. vs. The Guardian Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Beach, J.

Case on—No. 3070—Hoope vs. Bliss et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No. 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1761, 1440, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1734, 1648, 1547, 1765, 1697, 1775, 1781, 1785, 1741, 1737, 1747, 1757, 1795, 1801, 1812.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J., and McAdam and Sheridan, JJ.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. 2747, 2677, 2702, 2805, 2804, 2780, 2850, 3862, 2856, 3858, 159, 3859, 3807, 3768.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Cowing, J.

James McLoughlin, felonious assault and battery.	Gustavus Syrenn, larceny from the person.
Owen Brady and James Redmond, burglary.	William Dauphin, violation of Lottery law.
John Tagney, robbery.	Eugene F. Williamson, extortion.
Jane Gibbs, felonious assault and battery.	Edward Farrell, grand larceny.
Michael Maney, James Mallon, and James O'Neil, burglary.	Josephine Gerard, felonious assault and battery.
Jacob Solomon, felonious assault and battery.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Martin McInerny and Michael McInerny, homicide.	Patrick McCoy, burglary.
Patrick Donohue and Bernard Duffy, robbery.	Isaac Luff, grand larceny.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, April 24, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, Van Tassell & Kearney sold the two two-story brick stables, with lot 38 by 100.5, irregular, No. 317 West 39th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 7th-av., for $31,050, to Robert F. Mathews, plaintiff. E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a similar court decree, S. L. H. Ward, Jr., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on Spring-st., north-west corner of Monroe-st., West Farms, for $1,705, to James G. Powers, plaintiff. Richard V. Harnett adjourned the sale of houses and lots Nos. 1,336 and 1,338 4th-av., corner of 87th-st., to May 10, and house and lot No. 397 West 42d-st., west of 8th-av., sine die.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 24, was $911,833, as against $409,814 the figures for the week ending April 17.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 26.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, of the buildings, with plot of land 96.11 by 192 by 97.8 by 192, Nos. 239 to 255 Monroe-st., north side, running through to (Nos. 240 to 248) Madison-st., 93.3 feet east of Scammell-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. H. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 66 to 72 East 108th-st., south side, 133.4 feet west of 4th-av.

Tuesday, April 27.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 192, No. 423 Broome-st., south side, 50 feet east of Crosby-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 48 East 29th-st., north side, west of 4th-av. Also, public auction sale of two one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, with two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 127th-st., north side, 60 feet east of Madison-av., and two-story frame house, with plot of land 99.11 by 85, on Madison-av., south-east corner of 128th-st. And the following Brooklyn property: Three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 99.5 by 27.6 by 70.4, No. 76 North Elliott-place, west side, 125.10 feet south of Park-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of four three-story frame dwellings and two-story frame stable, with plot of land 100.5 by 100, Nos. 960 to 966 9th-av., north-east corner of 61st-st.; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av.; one lot, 25.5 by 100, on 2d-av., north-east corner of 84th-st.; one lot, 37.1 by — by 21.4 by 100, on 3d-av., 100.5 feet north of 64th-st., and a plot of land, 314 by 100.9 by 268 by —, on East 87th-st., south side, block front between Avenue B and East River and water right. Also, foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 75, No. 447 Lexington-av., east side, 38.5 feet south of 45th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Executor's sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 5 East 65th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av.

By William Kennelly, Corporation sale, three-story house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 119 Sullivan-st., west side, 125 feet from Prince-st.; four-story house, with lot 25 by 95.6, No. 48 Chatham-st., north side, 100 feet north of Tryon-row; three-story house, with lot 25 by 91.4, No. 115 Christopher-st., north side, 218.10 feet from Hudson-st.; similar house, with lot 20.9 by 102.6, irregular, No. 70 Barrow-st., north side, 177 feet from Hudson-st.; similar house, with lot 21 by 80, No. 399, Cherry-st., south side, 162.8 feet from Scammell-st.; school-house, with two lots, each 22.5 by 98.9, Nos. 186 and 188 South 5th-av., west side, 80 feet from Broome-street; two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 84 and 86 Mangin-st., east side, 132.6 feet from Rivington-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 67 and 69 Tompkins-st., west side, 152.6 feet from Rivington-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 125, on Orchard-st., south side, 200 feet west of Monroe-av., 24th Ward; four lots, each 25 by 125, on Orchard-st., north side, 200 feet east of Madison-av.; four lots, each 25 by 125, on Morris-st., north-west corner of Madison-av., and eight lots, each 25 by 125, on Waverly-st., south side, 100 feet west of Monroe-av.

Wednesday, April 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 23.5 by 105, No. 14 2d-av., east side, south of 1st-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 18.4 by 66.10 by 10.10 by 65.10, No. 68 1st-st., south side, 160.10 feet west of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Howard Mansfield, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 29 East 74th-st., north-west corner of Madison-av. Also, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 115th-st., north side, 3.9 feet east of St. Nicholas-av., *and four lots, each 25 by 200.10, on West 57th-st., north side, running through to 58th-st., 125 feet* east of 7th-av.

By Louis Mesier, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 98.9, No. 113 East 27th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 18.8 by 105, No. 2,359 3d-av., east side, south of 128th-st.

By W. O. Hoffman, partition sale, Henry J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 24, irregular, No. 39 Macdougal-st., west side, 70 feet south of King-st., and lot 9.10 by 7, adjoining above, north side, centre of block; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.7 by 67.3 by 20.6 by 66.5, No. 7 Jersey-st., north side, 141.9 feet east of Crosby-st., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.5 by 67.6, irregular, No. 15 Jersey-st., north side, 47.6 feet west of Mulberry-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Ira O. Miller, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 98.9, on West 30th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.1 by 61, No. 480 7th-av., south-west corner of 36th-st.

Thursday, April 29.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, four lots, together in size 100.10 by 120, on Morningside-av., north-east corner of 109th-st.; four lots, together in size 100.10 by —, on 8th-av., north-west corner of 109th-st.; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 110th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 8th-av.; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 111th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 110th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 8th-av.; three lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 8th-av., north-east corner of 111th-st.; seven lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 111th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 8th-av.; one lot, 25.8 by 100, on 7th-av., north-east corner of 111th-st.; six lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 111th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; four lots, together in size, 100.11 by 200, on 8th-av., south-west corner of 112th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 112th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 7th-av.; two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 7th-av., north-west corner of 111th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 111th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 7th-av.; four lots, each 25.5 by 125, on 8th-av., north-west corner of 95th-st.; two lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 9th-av., north-west corner of 124th-st.; one lot, 25.8 by 95, on Madison-av., south-west corner of 80th-st.; three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 80th-st., south side, 85 feet west of Madison-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 65th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 5th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's and Referee's sale, of the estate of Valentine Mott, deceased: Two lots, together in size 42.5 by 88 by 41.2 by 71.3, on Riverside Boulevard, east side, 37 feet south of 94th-st.; one lot, 25 by 80.10, on West 94th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 11th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 94th-street, north side, 300 feet west of 11th-av.; three lots, each 25.5 by 92.10, on Riverside Boulevard, north-east corner of 94th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 94th-st., north side, 88.9 feet east of Riverside Boulevard; one lot, 26.7 by 100.4 by 26.9 by 101.4, on Boulevard, south-east corner of Old-lane, north of 93d-st.; two lots, together in size 48 by 119.5 by 51.10 by 117.8, on Boulevard, north-east corner of Old-lane, 26.3 feet south of 94th-st.; house, with plot of land 70.8 by 100 by 68.1 by 100, on Boulevard, south-west corner of 94th-st.; five lots, each 25 by 66.1, on West 94th-st., south side, adjoining above; three lots, together in size 68.5 by 100 by 64.9 by 100, on 11th-av., south-east corner of 94th-st.; two lots, together in size 42.5 by 100 by 41.1 by 100, on 11th-av., south-east corner of Old-lane, north of 93d-st., and one lot, 10.1 by 225 by 15.11 by 223, on Boulevard, south-west corner of Old-lane, north of 93d-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Executor's sale of a two-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 79.5 by 184 by 93.6 by 198.6, on Franklin-av., west side, 134.5 feet south of 169th-st.; and three lots, together in size 71 by 112, on West 169th-st., south side, 140 feet west of Franklin-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Shelton, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 24.5 by 87.1 by 23.11 by 87.5, No. 43 Spruce-st., north-west corner of Gold-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George G. De Witt, Jr., Referee, of two four-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots each 15 by 100.4, Nos. 134 and 136 West 46th-st., south side, 340 feet east of 7th-av.

Friday, April 30.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on 2d-av., north-west corner of 36th-st.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame building and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 75, No. 540 Grand-st., north-west corner of (Nos. 3 and 3½) Cannon-st.; and two-story brick building, with lot 25x100, No. 5 Cannon-st., west side, 75 feet north of Grand-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William F. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick store and dwelling, and two three-story brick buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 74, Nos. 33 to 37 Bleecker-st., north side, 375 feet west of Bowery.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Frederic C. White, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 1,890 3d-av., west side, 75.5 feet north of 104th-st., and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 160 feet west of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, Louis M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 296.8 by 50 by 299.10, on Fordham-av., east side, 162.3 feet south of Quarryroad.

Saturday, May 1.

By G. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 98.9, No. 51 West 9th-st., north side, 287 feet east of 6th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 24.

About 500 lots, with water rights, lying between Mott-av., Cromwell's Creek, and Central-av., and 155th and 167th sts.; William H. Morris and wife to John Jacob Astor	$319,962
About 500 lots, lying between the Harlem River and the Harlem Railroad, and between 156th-st. and Fleetwood Park; William J. Marrin, Referee; William H. Morris, Augustus N. Morris, William H. Morris, Jr., Augustus M. De Peyster, and Juliet B. Morris to John Jacob Astor	156,262
Land under water on Harlem River and Cromwell's Creek, with water rights, containing 21.29 acres; William J. Marrin, Referee; William H. Morris, Augustus N. Morris, William H. Morris, Jr., Augustus M. De Peyster, and Juliet B. Morris to John Jacob Astor	63,769
25th-st., No. 44 West, 26.9x98.9; William Libbey and wife to Joseph Murray	60,000
79th-st., No. 63 East, 18.4x102.2; James V. S. Woolley and wife to Charles C. Brinckerhoff	17,500
Gerard-av., s. s., lots Nos. 404 and 405, and part of lot No. 403, containing 51,350 square feet; Augustus N. Morris, Trustee, &c., to William H. Morris	3,584
123th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11; Benjamin R. Shepherd to Charles Donohue	9,500
15th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3; George S. Sedgwick, Referee, to Thomas Cleary	9,300
15th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3; George S. Sedgwick, Referee, to Thomas Cleary	10,600
50th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 40x100.5; George A. Bellows and wife to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral	10,000
79th-st., s. s., lot No. 23, 14.4x102.2x11.2x102.2; Thomas H. Perkins and wife to William K. Soulter	nom.
31st-st., No. 258 West, 18.9x98.9; Emma Griessman to Mary S. Schroder	11,000
Prince-st., No. 158, 19x101.3½; Jacques Helmstetter and wife to Jacob Reich	9,500
57th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. 9th-av., 50x101.11x50.5x94.7½; William E. Stewart to Jacob Rohling	70,000
98d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8½; Jacob Bookman and wife to Andrew J. Robinson and Edward H. Wallace	10,000
51st-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x75.4x12.10x52.10; Francis J. Albert and wife to Joseph Schwarzschild	10,000
South-st., s. w. s., 92.5 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 92.5x143 to s. s. Water-st. x155.10 to Montgomery-st. x70x32.6x70; also, No. 589 Water-st. and No. 335 Cherry-st., 30.6x120; and also, leasehold premises, with machinery, fixtures, &c.; Peter Moller, Jr., and others, Executors, &c., to John Roach	30,000
Irving-place, n. w. corner of 16th-st., 103x125x92x25x11x100, Westminster Hotel; Daniel Eells and wife to Eliza A. Witt, ¼ interest	nom.
98th-st., s. s., from w. s. 10th-av. to Old Bloomingdale road, 113.11½x75.8x128.6x76.7½; John Morton and wife to DeWitt C. Winslow	12,500
Irving-place, n. w. corner of 16th-st., 103x125x92x25x11x100, Westminster Hotel; Eliza A. Witt to Mary W. Eells, ½ interest	nom.
49th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.5; Ellis S. Bloomfield, Executor, &c., to George Ostrom	7,250
Irving-place, n. w. corner of 16th-st., 103x125x92x25x11x100, Westminster Hotel; Daniel F. Eells and wife to Emma W. Harris, ¼ interest	nom.
49th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.5; J. V. V. Olcott, Referee, to Ellis S. Bloomfield	5,000
77th-st., s. s., 185.4 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x102.2; William Sinclair, Referee, to the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, New-York	3,900
115th-st., s. s., 480.4½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7½x100.5; David R. Garnis to Ann Rodgers	200
East Broadway, No. 65, 25x87, and also, No. 4 New Bowery, 29.11x26x30.5x4.8; M. Hoffman, Referee, to St. Luke's Hospital	18,050
53d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x36; Charles C. Leeds, Referee, to Katharina Schmuck	8,000
Prince-st., No. 158, 19x101.3¼; John G. Adams, Executor, &c., to J. Helmstetter	nom.
113th-st., s. s., w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; James [illegible]	2,450
Palisade-av., w. s., Riverdale, 1,213-1,000 acres; James J. Nealis, Referee, to Henry D. Babcock	3,000
5th-av., w. s., 26.11 ft. n. of 108th-st., 75x100; Catherine M. Bremer and others to Smith Ely, Jr.	6,250
62d-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Mary E. Burns to John T. Nolan	4,000
Union-av., n. s., 475 ft. n. of Bronx River, to lands of St. John's College, 600x230x600x236; also, s. s. Union-av., 576 ft. w. of Bronx River, 1,100x218x1,100x210; and, also, s. s. Union-av., 1,470 ft. w. of Bronx River, 318x300x320x200; Charles Billet, Executor, &c., to Louis N. Levy, ¼ interest	1,200
96th-st., s. s., from w. s. of 10th-av. to old Bloomingdale road, 113.11¼x75.8x128.6¼x76.7½; DeWitt C. Winslow to Samuel A. Lewis	12,510
Greene-st., Nos. 20, 22, 24, and 26, 100x100; William S. Ridabock and others to Samuel Inslee	55,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 15th-st., 23.7¼x77; David Morrison and wife to Henry Hillebrandt	15,500
87th-st., s. s., 99 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18x50; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Annie F. Cummings	6,750
53d-st., s. s., 223.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x30.6x10x25x100.5; John and George Ruddell and their wives to Sarah E. Cornish	36,000
53d-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 15x100.5; John and George Ruddell and their wives to Lucy H. Spelman and another	30,000
62d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; William C. Conner, Sheriff, &c., to Kate B. Howland	520
58th-st., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Oliver P. Barry and wife to Annie A. Arents	43,000
138th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of College-av., 25x100; Silas D. Gifford and wife to Herman H. Fiedemann	2,250
63d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Augustus W. Cruikshank and wife to James R. Candler	7,500
158th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., to n. s. 157th-st., 50x200; Rebecca Hopper to Mary A. Gerehart and another	3,000
73d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 15x102.2; Daniel Hennessy to Saly L. Mayer	15,000
160th-st., s. s., Lot No. 63, 50x100; Barbara Class and another to Margaret Dennerlein	1,500
57th-st., s. s., 205.5¼ ft. w. of Avenue A, 200x100.5; James D. Lynch to John Livingston	51,000
69th-st., n. s., 84 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16x100.5; James McDonnell and wife to Anna J. Graham	25,000
44th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; Abraham B. Tappen and wife to William T. Ryerson and Ira Brown	23,500
Same property; Celia Hunting and husband to Abraham B. Tappen	nom.
Grove-st., s. w. s., and n. w. s. of Walton-av., to *high-water mark, Harlem River, x100;* William T. Cushing to James Stephens	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Brown, Edward H., to Lothrop & Marsh; part of No. 16 Coenties-slip, 1 year, rent	$750
Degnan, Bridget, to Mary J. Mullady; s. e. corner of 1st-av. and 78th-st., 25x78.6, 5 years, rent	300
Reichhardt, Anthony, and another to John Nugent; store and basement of No. 109 West Houston-st., 3 years, rent	1,200
Stollmeyer, Henry, to Adolph C. Ahrens; No. 582 3d-av., 7 years, rent	2,500
Wright, J. G., to J. R. Drumgold; No. 236 East 119th-st., 1 year, rent	600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Belloni, Kate R., and husband to John A. Stewart and another, Executors, &c.; No. 14 East 66th-st., installments	$30,000
Brinckerhoff, Charles C., to Egerton L. Winthrop, guardian, &c.; n. s. 79th-st., e. of Madison-av., 1 year	8,000
Brisbon, Alfred F., to James G. Fitzgerald; s. s. 118th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years	1,000
Candler, James R., to Augustus W. Cruikshank; s. s. 63d-st., w. of 1st-av., installments	1,000
Cleary, Thomas, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n. s. 15th-st., e. of 7th-av., 9 months	5,000
Same to Same; n. s. 15th-st., e. of 7th-av., 9 months	7,000
Cornish, Sarah E., to John and George Ruddell; s. s. 53th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year	17,500
Emrich, Joseph, and wife to Salomon Marx and others; s. s. 114th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 months	15,000
Fanning, Spencer A., to George Chesterman, Executor, &c.; s. s. 107th-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 years	5,500
Same to Same; n. s. 106th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	7,500
Same to Same; same property	10,000
Same to Same; n. s. 104th-st., e. of 4th-av., 2 years	3,000
Same to Same; s. s. 104th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years	3,000
Fieddemann, Herman H., to Silas D. Gifford; n. s. 138th-st., w. of College-av., 3 years	1,000
Gerehart, Mary A., to Arabella Morehead; s. s. 158th-st., w. of 10th-av., 3 years	4,000
Hardy, Susan E., and husband to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 121st-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year	5,000
Hart, Sophie, and husband to Katharine W. Zeiss; s. s. 11th-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months	500
Havens, Charles C., to Mary Hynes; s. e. s. Lind-av., s. w. of Union-st., 1 year	3,000
Howland, Kate B., and others to John A. Stewart and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 62d-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years	15,000
Hayes, Christopher, to Thomas J. McKee; n. s. 115th-st., east of 2d-av., demand	3,500
Livingston, John, to James D. Lynch; s. s. 57th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year	46,000
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to Sutherland G. Taylor; s. w. corner of Avenue A and 86th-st., 3 years	6,000
Mangold, George, and wife to John Eichler; No. 117 Chrystie-st., 3 years	2,500
Murray, Joseph and wife to William Libby; s. s. 26th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years	25,000
Same to Same; s. s. 25th-st., e. of 6th-av., 2 years	17,000
Nolan, John T., and wife to Mary Burns; s. s. 62d-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years	2,800
Ostrum, George, to Ellis S. Bloomfield, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 49th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years	6,000
Reich, Jacob, to Jacques Helmstetter; No. 158 Prince-st., 3 years	3,000
Roach, John, to Peter Moeller, Jr., Trustee, &c.; w. s. South-st., n. of Montgomery-st.; also, Nos. 589 Water-st. and 335 Cherry-st., 3 years	30,000
Rohling, Jacob, and wife to James R. Wood and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years	18,500
Same to Same; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years	12,000
Schmuck, Katharina, to the Franklin Savings Bank; n. s. 53d-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year	6,000
Schroder, Marie L., to Emma Griessmann; n. s. 31st-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years	6,000
Schuler, Margaretha, to Emma Hoelbolt; s. s. 4th-st., e. of Avenue B, 3 years	2,000
Schuler, Margaretha, to Anthony Reichardt; same property, 1 year	250
Stewart, William E., to David Harme and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 1 year	15,500
Robinson, Andrew J., and another, to Jacob Bookman; s. s. 98d-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	7,500
Wagner, Adam, and wife and others to George Vassar; s. e. corner of 1st-av. and 75th-st., 5 years	3,000
Waltzfelder, Mary, to William L. Hoppin, Trustee, &c.; No. 177 West 11th-st., 1 year	7,000
Winslow, De Witt C., to John Morton; s. s. 96th-st., from e. s. 10th-av. to Old Bloomingdale road, 3 years	6,000
Wolf, George, and wife to Emma Hoelbolt; n. s. 13th-st., e. of Avenue B, 1 year	700
Yereyance, Catharine, and others to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Lot No. 31, on n. s. of Vandewater-st.	1,500

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

Ruddell, John and George, to J. H. Anderson	$17,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st. 37x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 13, No. 54 Wall-st.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.

Bargains in three and four story brown-stone and brick dwellings.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

89 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 65TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., 7TH, 8TH, 9TH, and MORNINGSIDE-AVS., 80TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, and 112TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JOHN H. SCREVEN, Esq., and E. V. R. CRUGER, Esq., individually and as TRUSTEES, the following valuable lots, viz.:

EIGHTH-AVENUE, CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET, (CENTRAL PARK)—Four lots.

MORNINGSIDE-AVENUE, CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET—Five lots.

SEVENTH-AVENUE, CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET—Five lots.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREETS—Ten lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK—Four lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES—Twenty lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES—Six lots.

SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, (READY FOR BUILDING)—Two lots.

NINTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots.

MADISON-AVENUE AND EIGHTIETH-STREET—Four lots.

50 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent., or 65 per cent. at 6 per cent. Book-maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, No. 48 East 29th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of E. A. HAYT, Esq., Executor.

EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—The four-story brick house and lot, No. 48 East 29th-st., north side, between 4th and Madison avs. The cornices in the front parlor, and the gas fixtures throughout, go with the house; house is about 55 feet deep, and is in good order; lot 20.10x98.9 feet.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 29, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MORRISANIA (TWENTY-THIRD WARD)—Franklin-av., west side, 134.5 feet south of 7th (or 169th) st. 2-story and attic frame dwelling, barn and over six lots ground nicely laid out; also, 7th (or 169th) st., south side, 140 feet west of Franklin-av., three lots.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 153 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement house No. 135 Waverly-place; nine rooms with all conveniences; immediate possession; seen from 5 to 6 P. M.; will divide if desired. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—TWO UPPER FLOORS IN PRIVATE brown-stone house with owner; all conveniences; to small family only; reasonable rent. Address OSBORNE, Box No. 387 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET—ALSO, SUITABLE for any respectable business; No. 59 West 30th-st., and upper part of No. 1,235 Broadway. JOSIAH JEX, on premises.

REDUCED RENTS. REDUCED RENTS.

No. 256 West 33d-st., four-story house, $1,200. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SEVEN ROOMS EACH, in No. 48 West 30th-st., facing Broadway, at $60; private families only. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

NO. 317 WEST 34TH-ST.—FLATS, OR FIRST, second, and third floors, $25 to $30. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED—THE BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 137 East 57th-st. Apply to KINNEY ESTATE, Room No. 50, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.

Bargains in three and four story brown-stone and brick dwellings.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement house No. 135 Waverly-place; has all improvements; good stand for any light business; immediate possession; rent, $900; seen from 5 to 6 P. M. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO RENT—IN CLINTON HALL, CORNER ASTOR-place and 8th-st., stores on Astor-place, running through to 8th-st.; also, in building corner Broadway and 37th-st., several large rooms, with steam power. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 153 Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., with L on Church-st.; steam-power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, size 50x110 feet, in building Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway; would be rented low to good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 6 Bowery; very fine position for business. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, extra depth, No. 734 Broadway; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF the extra-wide stores Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer-st., on favorable terms, with immediate possession if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEAR 30th, 38th, and 49th sts.; also, on 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 6 Bowery; fine business position. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.

TO LET—STORES, BASEMENTS, AND CELLARS, No. 105 Duane-st. and No. 16 Thomas-st. Apply to J. NAYLOR, owner, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—The residence of Robert B. Minturn, situated on Bard-avenue, within 10 minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; house three stories, 50x40 feet, containing every convenience of a city house; hot water, furnace, thorough plumbing, perfect construction, &c.; ground seven and a half acres, well-drained, comprising large garden, pasture, lawns, with stable, coach-house, gardener's cottage. For price and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WATER-SIDE COUNTRY place on the East River, on Clason Point, only 13 miles from City Hall. Large stone house; has been recently put in complete order. About 40 acres of land, with fine water-front, dock, &c. Well calculated for dividing into four or five places. A delightful and healthy residence near the City, and only six miles from Harlem Bridge. For map and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A short distance from the northerly line of the City, bounded on the east by the Bronx River, about 100 acres of land, high, dry, and very desirable for building sites; in the near vicinity of the beautiful place of Geo. W. McLean, Esq., and many others; price, $1,000 per acre. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NEAR NORWALK, Conn., a very fine country place of 23 acres; superior large frame house, with gas and water; all out-buildings; beautiful lawn, shade, fruit, garden, &c.; high ground and fine views; one-quarter mile from depot; price $18,000, or rent $1,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLEASANT JERSEY FARM, 2½ MILES from Newark City line; house is fronted by lawn and evergreens; a pear orchard, vineyard, and variety of apple, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees, raspberry and currant vines on the farm of nearly four acres; price, $4,500; title perfect; terms easy. Apply to JOHN MEDCRAFT, No. 881 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NEW TWO-STORY BASEMENT DETACHED cottage; all improvements; bay windows; elegantly finished; choice location; 15 minutes to New-York. Price, $2,800; $500 cash, eight years for balance. Inquire of JOHN E. HALLADAY, No. 38 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

AT MOUNTAIN STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Large mansion; every convenience; stables; three acres; sale or rent; excellent neighborhood; high; unquestionably healthy. Apply to EDWARD F. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, at auction, in New-Marlboro, Berkshire County, Mass., on WEDNESDAY, April 28, P. M. Scenery unsurpassed in New-England. Maps, &c., with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON STATEN Island, containing 30 rooms, with all modern conveniences, including gas (on premises,) steam pump, extra bath and closets. Also, garden, greenhouse, grapery, lodge, stables, &c., and surrounded by 21 acres of beautiful park, and an unequaled view of the lower bay, ocean, &c. The premises are in perfect order. The rental, $2,500, to include gardener's wages. Also, a villa of 15 rooms, with bath-house on beach, and eight acres of ground. Rental, $1,000. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for past 17 years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion, with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas, gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery, large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Hudson Railroad; half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER, or longer, the cottage on the "Barker Place," at Throgg's Neck, Westchester, with coach-house and stable, (six stalls;) vegetables and milk supplied; the cottage is roomy and delightfully situated, within one hour's drive from Harlem Bridge; only 18 minutes by train to Westchester Depot; thence only 20 minutes; road all the way macadamized; may be seen at any time. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

LONG BEACH.

Proposals to rent cottages now in course of erection at Long Beach will be received until May 15 only. Particulars and architect's drawings and plans can be had at the office of the Long Beach Improvement Company, No. 61 Broadway. W. M. LAFFAN, Secretary.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN SIDE—FOR RENT low; cottage residence; general conveniences; stables; hennery; fine shade; fruit; three acres; high; unquestionably healthy; macadamized avenue to depots. EDWARD F. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE ON OGDEN-AV., PARTIALLY furnished; stable; one acre; five minutes from terminus of West Side elevated road. Inquire on premises, or No. 72 West 52d-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING AN IMMENSE COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL, EUROPEAN, AND DOMESTIC

CARPETS,

INDIAN, TURKISH, AND PERSIAN

Rugs and Mats.

SUPERB DESIGNS and VERY ATTRACTIVE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

English Royal Wiltons

Of the HIGHEST GRADE, FROM $2 PER YARD UP.

English Five-Frame Body Brussels,

VERY BEST QUALITIES, FROM $1 35 PER YARD UP.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,

In a GREAT VARIETY of STYLES and PATTERNS. OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, LIGNUM, &c. INSPECTION SPECIALLY INVITED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH-STS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (4 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats for "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40, A. M.; 10:10 P. M., daily; 7 A. M., 5:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 7 A. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9, 10:40, 10:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Trains each way daily, except Sunday. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York. Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 12, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:35 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 4:35, 5, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and daily, except Sunday, 3:50 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva, sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping Coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA. 118 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ¼-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

MRS. M. G. BROWN CAN BE CONSULTED after 2 o'clock daily at her residence, No. 223 Madison-av., above 42d-st. The "Metaphysical Discovery" can be obtained as above, or at the University, No. 81 Bond-st. Inclose 10 cents for pamphlet of 100 pages.

INSTRUCTION.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The Misses JACOT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; Kindergarten. Pupils received at any time during the session.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

REMOVALS.

Standard THE PA. CO. 163 Broadway. [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A FAMILY RESIDENCE; City or country; by a man and wife who have first-class City references for the same. Address A. G., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF FOR the Summer; best of references. Address A. T., Box No. 388 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thursday, May 6, 3 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Saturday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVINE...Thursday, May 20, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 143 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, May 11, noon
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, May 18, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 1, noon
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, May 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, B. JOUCLA.....Wednesday, April 28, 8 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, May 5, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, May 19, 7:30 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
NECKAR.....Sat., May 1 | ODER.....Sat., May 8
GEN. WERDER. Wed. May 5 | HABSBURG, Wed. May 12
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $32.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.
Steamer HABSBURG, Capt. R. Ringk, will sail as extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 3 P. M., taking first cabin passengers only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....May 1, 11 A. M. | Ethiopia.....May 15, 9 A. M.
Anchoria.....May 8, 3 P. M. | Circassia.....May 22, 3 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....May 1, 11 A. M. | *Australia.....May 8, 3 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, April 28, 7:30 A. M.
GALLIA.....Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, May 5, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, May 12, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...Thur., April 29, 10 A. M.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 6, 3 P. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....April 29, 12 M. | WIELAND.....May 6
SUEVIA.....Thursday, May 13 | FRISIA.....May 13
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., | C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, April 21
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, May 5
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, May 19
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $28.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, W..., April 28, 11 A. M. | The Queen.....May 5, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
England, S., May 1, 11 A. M. | Spain, S., May 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most other lines. Company's offices, Nos. 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, April 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, May 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Sat., May 8, noon or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, | R. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. | Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, April 28
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, May 1
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, | Ocean S. S. Co. and
Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R. | Central R. R. of Ga.
315 Broadway. | 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thur., Apr. 29
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.) Wed., May 5
*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. May 13 and June 3 for Vera Cruz via Sisal, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Thursday, April 29
[illegible].....Thursday, May 6
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, April 29
S. S. NIAGARA.....Wednesday, May 12
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, April 28
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, May 1
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WILL sell a pair of stylish bay horses, 15½ hands, Clarence, Landau, Harness, &c., separate, or together; also coupé harness. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN GOING to Europe desires to dispose of a pair of fine carriage horses and one large coupé or dog-cart horse. To be seen at Brainerd's stables, No. 5 East 41st-st.

STABLE TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 108 West 40th-st., at nominal rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND PONY, GENTLE, AND used to saddle and harness driving. Address Box No. 2,597 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. L. FRASER, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 10 East 23d-st.—Mortgage sale, handsome household furniture, TUESDAY, April 27, at 10:30 o'clock; all the furniture and carpets of four-story private residence, No. 40 East 21st-st.; goods must be removed on day of sale. By order of Attorney for mortgagee.

FINANCIAL.

THE
RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY
RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7s,
DUE 1920,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
We offer the above-described bonds at 98¼ and interest, reserving the right to advance the price from time to time without notice.

CLOSSON & HAYS,
No. 11 Nassau-st.,
ROBINS, POWELL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

CINCINNATI CITY
6 Per Cent. Bonds,
PAYABLE IN 1909.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this company will be closed after April 23, to open May 1 next, in conformity with an agreement between this company and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for the construction of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
Stockholders of record April 24 will be entitled for five days thereafter to their pro rata share of a subscription to the securities to be issued for the above-mentioned construction.
Subscription circulars may be obtained by stockholders upon application to the Secretary after April 26, and will be mailed to each stockholder after April 24.
Per order of Board of Directors.
(Signed,) C. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary.

JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
are prepared to make
SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND SECURITIES AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
and have opened a branch office at
NO. 30 PINE-ST.,
where they will be represented by
Messrs. C. W. KOHLSAAT & LARWILL.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1880.
The Trustees of this company have levied an assessment of Fifty Cents per share on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable at this office on or before May 1, 1880. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge of three dollars on each certificate for advertising sale.
ROBERT CRANFORD, Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 NEW-STREET, N. Y.
(Next door to the New-York Stock Exchange.)
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH-ST.
Connected by Private Telegraph and Telephone.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Securities bought and sold for investment or on margin. Deposit accounts received. Advances on collaterals made.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LANDS COMPANY, No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1880.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE REMINDED THAT after May 1 next all certificates for shares on which the contribution or assessment then due is unpaid will be "null and void," pursuant to stipulation indorsed on all certificates, and that the Directors and company will be powerless to restore any interest to delinquent shareholders. E. B. STRONG, Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 12, 1880.
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL meeting of this company to be held in Chicago on June 3 next, the transfer-books of common and preferred stocks will be closed on April 30 inst., and will reopen on Monday, June 7, 1880.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed May 1, at 3 P. M., and reopened May 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner Nassau and Cedar-sts., on MONDAY, MAY 10, at 12 o'clock. RICHARD KING, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened for transfers on THURSDAY, the 22d April, and closed on the 30th April for the annual election. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY.
ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BORREL BUILDING, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1880.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 3) of ONE PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000,) or FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE out of the third month's net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company on the 24th inst.
Transfer-books will close April 19 and reopen April 26. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING COMPANY
ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BORREL BUILDING, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1880.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly DIVIDEND (No. 6) of ONE PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000,) or FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the company on the 27th of April.
Transfer-books will close at the Central Trust Company, April 22, and reopen April 28.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1880.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST (BEING for one year to Dec. 31, 1879,) on the FIRST PREFERRED INCOME BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, will be paid on May 15, proximo, at this office, to holders of said bonds, registered at the closing of transfer-books May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Transfers will reopen May 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1880.
THE FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 5 of Thirty Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, 24th inst., on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency. Transfer-books close on the 15th, and reopen the 26th inst. A. HEMME, President.
THEO. O. WHEMAN, Secretary.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. payable May 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The transfer-books close April 20, and reopen May 5. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1880.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. was declared, payable on and after the 1st of May proximo.
Transfer-books to be closed from this day until May 24. DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, No. 23 5th-av., New-York, April 19, 1880.—Upon presentation at this office, on or after May 1, proximo, of the receipts and certificates issued for payments on subscription to the Missouri Division loan, the interest thereon will be paid up to May 1, 1880. ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 20, 1880.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1880, ON THE War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.
B. D. PRITCHARD, State Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22, 1880.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds, due May 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

COUPONS OF INCOME AND INDEMNITY Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central R. W. Co. due (and payable at Houston) May 1, 1880, will be cashed from 29th April to 10th May, inclusive, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and after later date, according to their own terms, at company's office, Houston, Texas.
E. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. [illegible], Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY A LADY GOING to Europe for a chamber-maid who can do plain sewing, and a good cook, willing to help with the washing. Apply at No. 353 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or as chamber-maid and waitress in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY respectable girl in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 383 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chamber-maid in private family; can furnish good City reference. Call at 336 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY respectable girl; has got excellent City reference from last employers. Call at No. 51 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRY-Work.—By a German girl. Call at No. 450 West 38th-st., near 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL; IS A first-class laundress. Apply at present employer's, No. 37 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to go to Manhattan Beach or Brighton Beach; no objection to go as pantry girl. Call at 25 East 17th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY GIVing up house wishes to find situations for her two girls, whom she can highly recommend; one as cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress. Seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 56th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do anything in the way of cooking; jellies, ice cream, Charlotte de russe; has five years' reference from her last employer; no cards. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 283 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook where a kitchen-maid is kept; will be disengaged the 1st of May; City or country; Newport preferred; best of reference. Call, for three days, at No. 137 West 51st-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; BY A COMPETENT WOMan in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties of a family cook; first-class City reference. Call at No. 118 West 30th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references from last place. Call at No. 10 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS COMpetent cook and assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 297 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ACTIVE WOMAN, capable in all branches of cooking and baking; in private family; City reference. Call at No. 1,266 Broadway, Continental Market.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK AND baker, in private family; long and satisfactory City reference from last place; no cards. Call at 238 7th-av.

DAIRY-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a steady woman; would take care of milk and butter, or chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 44th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; competent cutter and fitter; by the day or week; has all the latest fashions; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A person of experience as housekeeper or companion to a refined lady; object, a good home. Address Miss R. C., Box 285 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, to do general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 607 1st-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in private family; best reference from last place. Call at No. 160 East 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PARISIAN, A COMPETENT dress-maker, cuts and fits, to wait upon lady, or would take care of growing children and sew. Address V. L., No. 164 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Swiss woman to wait on a lady and do light chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.; ring bell No. 8.

LAUNDRESS.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; none but private families need apply; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in every respect; best of City reference. Call at No. 238 East 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress. Call at No. 384 Madison-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to mind children and make herself useful; willing and obliging; or would do chamber-work. Call at No. 608 8th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent, reliable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 350 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN to take entire charge of baby from birth; highest reference. Address M. G., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY COMPETENT PERSON, WITH CITY reference; understands the care of an infant from its birth; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 205 East 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INvalid nurse or children's nurse, and assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 232 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; BEST CITY REFerence from her last employer. Call at No. 203 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse; can do plain sewing; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 397 7th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant person as nurse and good seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 302 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young Protestant girl; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 6 East 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY CAPABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress; by the day or week; City reference. Call at No. 126 St. Mark's-place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant; will wait on a lady or grown child, or do light chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 8 East 43d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads; two years' reference. Call at No. 30 West 51st-st., present employer's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing at her home; gentlemen's, ladies', or families'; by the week, month, or dozen; best City reference. Call at 609 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS DEsires to take in washing in her own rooms; sunny yard; best of City references. Apply at No. 227 East 34th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress and good house-cleaner; by the day; best City reference. Call at 422 West 30th-st.

WASHING. — LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing or house-cleaning, or day work; good reference. Call at No. 232 East 40th-st., second floor.

MALES.

AGENT OR JANITOR OF TENEMENT property, flats, estate, &c.; seven years' experience; first-class references and security. Address Agent, Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BARTENDER.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST FROM Ireland, with two years' experience, as bartender; will give good security for honesty and sobriety. Apply at, or address No. No. 120 West 17th-st.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SWISS birth; has traveled over the whole Continent; speaks German, French, English, and Italian; now disengaged; best references given of parties he has been with. Address F. S., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT YOUNG man with first-class references as coachman or footman in a gentleman's family; understands all about horses, and is a very careful driver; is a young man of good appearance and understands his place perfectly; can be seen at his last employer's, whom he leaves on account of the family going away. Call or address H., No. 23 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; long experience; 10 years' best City reference; highly recommended from last employer; no objection to country. Call or address J. D., coachman, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; City or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver in City or country; seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has lived with some of the best families in Europe and Canada; can milk; is a good plain gardener; three weeks in this City; well recommended by a Canadian gentleman. Address M. K., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY COMPETENT Scotchman; Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; experienced, stylish City driver; excellent groom, as late employer will state; temperate and respectful; willing and obliging; seven years' best City reference. Call or address J., 115 West 37th-st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant man, competent in every respect; very industrious; references as excellent driver, sobriety, honesty, and capability; lived with good families; left on account of family going to Europe. Address A. H., No. 230 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUStrious, single man; thoroughly experienced in the care of first-class horses, carriages, and harness; is a good City and country driver; nine years' respectable City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; has 11 years' best City reference from former and present employer. Call or address J. M., Opera Stable, Nos. 48 and 50 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF long experience; has first-class references from former and last employer; City and country; will always be found willing and obliging; do gardening if required. Address E. W., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN HONEST, sober, trustworthy, single young man; thoroughly understands his business; care and treatment of horses and carriages; very steady, careful driver; City or country; best City references; willing and obliging. Address T. E., No. 146 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK OR Laundress.—By a man and wife in a gentleman's family, in country; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first cook or laundress; both understand their business; several years' City references. Call, for two days, at No. 159 East 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN; SWEDE; single; capable and experienced in every respect; recommended by seven years' reference from last employer; private family. Address Coach, Box No. 336 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man, (single;) understands horses and cattle; can milk; do gardening; City or country; four years' best City reference. Call or address P. S., No. 136 West 33th-st.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; SEVEN YEARS' REFerence; thoroughly competent; first-class place only; will be disengaged at 1st of May. Call or address, at present employer's private stable, A. Foy, No. 24 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; willing and obliging in every respect; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address Edward, No. 1,268 Broadway, Continental Market.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, who understands gardening and can milk, yet is a first-class man in the care and management of horses, and can turn out and drive in good style; the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 333 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Scotchman; long experience; thorough and competent in all respects; faithful and attentive; country preferred; best references. Call or address Mr. 12 West 44th-st., private stable, two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope wants to obtain a situation for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past four years and given him entire satisfaction. Call or address No. 2 5th-av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A careful driver, with thorough knowledge of his business, and best of City reference. Apply at the stable of his present employer, with whom he has lived nearly six years, No. 22 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; will be well recommended by last employer; is sober, willing, and obliging; country preferred; six years' reference. Call or address No. 65 East 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 535 Hudson-st.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP would like to hear of a good place for his coachman, whom he can recommend highly, and is strictly sober. Call or address No. 1,460 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING for Europe desires a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address Coachman, No. 1 Park-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FOUR YEARS' good City reference; stopping with present employer until the 1st of May. Call or address J. M., No. 51 East 52d-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her coachman; is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; has lived with me seven years; married; no children. Call or address No. 104 East 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion; can be well recommended; good references. Apply at No. 19 East 27th-st., Hotel Brunswick stables.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND FARMer.—By a married man; thoroughly understands his business in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; fully competent to take care of a gentleman's place; excellent references. Address M. J., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; fully competent in the culture of greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; is honest and sober; 10 years' first-class reference from last employer. Address E., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; has several years' experience in greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; is a good fruit and vegetable grower; understands farming, improving, and management of a gentleman's place; undoubted City reference. Address Sterling, Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER; married, well experienced in all the different branches of horticulture, such as landscaping, greenhouses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables, as head gardener on a private or other place; references. Address R. T., Box No. 265 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GARDENER; MARried; understands all about plants, vegetables, &c.; can take care of horses; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILLING to make himself generally useful; six years' reference from last place. Address K. C., Box No. 230 *Times Office*.

GROOM AND SECOND MAN IN THE HOUSE.—By a sober steady young man; is willing and obliging; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can furnish the best City reference. Address E., Box No. 281 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ACTIVE GERMAN, DISengaged May 1; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; makes fine salads; takes good care of silver; will make himself useful; best reference from present employer. Address Otto, Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily; Englishman and Protestant; single; scrupulously neat and clean; no slack work; of undoubted respectability; City references. Address A. E., present employer's, No. 113 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; place permanent; good references; country preferred. Address Frenchman, Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A MAN AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; City or country; has the best of City references. Address Waiter, No. 314 East 38th-st., one flight up, in the back, or H. M., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR THORoughly competent invalid nurse, by a young colored man; no boarding-house need apply; can give good references from previous and present employers. Address W. L., No. 129 East 16th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business in all its branches; reference from last employer. Address A. D., Box No. 268 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER; best of reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid for two months from May 1. Apply, with City references, between 12 and 2 and 5 and 6 o'clock, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply, with good reference, at No. 114 West 18th-st., on Monday morning, 26th, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER TO GO to country for the Summer; references. Call at No. 34 East 51st-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS SECOND WAITER AND footman; must have City references. Apply at No. 13 East 27th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES MAYCOCK, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, an order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-second day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 329 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th April, 1880. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.
R. S. CLARK, Proctor for Bankrupt, 31 Park-row, N. Y.
ap20-law8wM

NO. 7,361.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER MITCHELL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Peter Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 12th day of April, 1880. LOUIS J. STICH, Assignee,
ap19-law3wM No. 4 Warren-street, N. Y. City.

NO. 6,871.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SCANNELL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John J. Scannell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City the 13th day of April, A. D. 1880. LOUIS J. STICH, Assignee,
ap19-law3wM No. 4 Warren-street, N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN A. VANDERVEER and JOHN E. LOTT, as Executors of the last will and testament of John J. Vanderveer, deceased, against MARY H. HOBART and CHARLES E. HOBART, her husband; FUNIS S. WILLIAMSON.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, November 8, 1879.
A. & J. E. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address,
No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
To Mary H. Hobart and Charles E. Hobart, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the 1st day of April, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn.
A. & J. E. LOTT,
ap5-law6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE Honorable Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, on the 17th day of April, 1880, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN H. WHITTY, lately doing business in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said John H. Whitty for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 186 Montague-street, Brooklyn, New-York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1880.—Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1880. NOAH TEBBETTS, Assignee.
FRANK W. ANGELL, Attorney for Assignee.
ap19-law6wM

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A private family will let, with breakfast, to a gentleman, a handsomely-furnished square room on second floor; bath, closets, and all modern improvements. Address SELIM, Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a private American family, large front alcove room on second, and back room on first, floor; both handsomely furnished; house and location first class; terms moderate. Address D. G., Box No. 158 *Times Office*.

FIFTH-AV.—TO RENT, THREE FLOORS; PRIvate table; furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately; corner house; favorable arrangements by the year; location and reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 309 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED THIRD FLOOR rooms; also, rooms for gentlemen; unexceptionable table. Parties desiring a refined home address FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.—THREE TO SIX rooms, in private house, to let to gentlemen, with private table, or without board; references. Address E. A., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 12 WEST 16TH-ST.—WILL BE VACANT on the 1st of May two connecting rooms, with board, on the second floor; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

BACK ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR, AND square room up stairs, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. No. 19 East 46th-st., near Windsor Hotel; references.

A SMALL FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 7th-av., will have (from May 1) some charming rooms, with excellent board or without. Call at No. 30 West 34th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR Windsor Hotel, will let second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board; references. R. R., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WITH BOARD, AFTER MAY 1, IN THE elegant mansion (50 feet front) No. 248 West 14th-st., an entire first and second floor; other and single rooms for gentlemen, transient or permanent.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished room, with board; sunny exposure; pleasant location; references exchanged.

NO. 375 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE, second floor; private table; also, desirable room for gentlemen; references.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFER GOOD ROOMS and good board; terms secondary; references. No. 233 East 57th-st.

NO. 9 WEST 32D-ST.—A FEW VACANCIES for families and gentlemen, with first-class board; also, table board. Mrs. S. CUNNINGTON.

NO. 482 5TH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, second floor, and one on third if desired; closets, water, &c.; private family.

NO. 31 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED FLOORS and single rooms, with or without board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 155 WEST 41ST-ST.—A SUITE OF TWO or three furnished rooms, third floor, front, to let, with or without board.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV.—ONE HANDSOME floor, with first-class board; also, for the Summer, at Newport, R. I. Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

NO. 79 MADISON-AV.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE rooms will be let about 2d of May, with or without board, at a reasonable rate; references.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED double and single rooms, fourth floor front; also, table boarders received.

NO. 630 LEXINGTON-AV.—PRIVATE AMERIcan family owning house will rent, with first-class board, choice of rooms; reference.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 13 EAST.—DEsirable rooms with first-class board about May 1; references.

NO. 12 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY; LARGE and small rooms, with or without board, Spring and Summer.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, private bath-room, with private table or without board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 434.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table; also, other rooms, for families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.—HANDSOME SECOND floor, with board, for Summer or year; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with board; also, small rooms for gentlemen.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52, WEST, furnished room, with board; reference.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS, DOUBLE and single, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE MONTH OF May, in a private family, without other boarders, for a gentleman, his wife, and three children, (5 to 10 years,) between 2d and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts.; plain but good cooking requisite. Address, stating terms and accommodation, A. A. G., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM to let without board to gentlemen only, in private family; hot and cold water; use of bath. No. 160 Lexington-av., corner 30th-st.

AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PRIvate residence, a parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor front; only gentlemen; references. (Madison-square,) No. 28 East 23d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board; single or suites; newly furnished; has all conveniences; convenient to elevated road. No. 224 West 38th-st.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only, at No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., WEST, NO. 45.—Rooms, newly and modernly furnished, for gentlemen; references.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in strictly private house, to a gentleman; convenient to both "L" roads. Call at No. 120 East 55th-st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH-ST. — NICELY-FURnished rooms, for gentlemen only; suite or single; reference.

NO. 365 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, large and small, to gentlemen, without board; one floor suitable for a physician.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 612.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, transient or permanent; also, in cottage at Long Branch this Summer; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—ON MADIson-av., above 42d-st., near Hotel Wellington. Address B., Box 318 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH.—American plan; newly furnished, and fitted with elevator and baths. Running water in every room; excellent accommodations for families; transient, $2 to $3 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,
Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe; open all the year; equal to any hotel in the United States as a Summer Resort or Cold Weather Sanitarium. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, &c.
HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York; north shore Long Island; water view from three sides; fine drives, boating, fishing, and bathing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily 4, 33d-st. E. R., 4:15 P. M.; Sand's Point 7:30 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE OF THE HIGHLANDS, near Storm King-mountain, opens May 1 as a first-class family hotel; several cottages in vicinity to let. Apply to J. H. MEAGHER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—Parties desiring first-class accommodations and superior board at reasonable rates, apply to E. M. BUTLER, proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island, now open for guests. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

ELMER HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOtel, will open June 1. WILLIAM E. ELMER, Manager, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday the 11th day of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 17 until the morning of May 12.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, April 22, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms expire, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, No. 177 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, May 3, 1880, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM R. BUNKER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1880.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 28 until the morning of May 4, 1880.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, the 19th inst. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 2d day of June next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York, April 13, 1880.—The transfer-books of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 27th day of April next, for the purposes of the annual election, to be held June 2, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 7th day of June next.
C. E. COX, Assistant Secretary and Transfer Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE.
The only theatre under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
FAREWELL WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
Monday evening and Wednesday matinée, (last times,)
THE WAY WE LIVE.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and at the Farewell Matinée Saturday,
THE ROYAL MIDDY.
Friday and Saturday evenings,
AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
Miss CATHERINE LEWIS, Miss MAY FIELDING, Miss ADA REHAN, MAGGIE HARROLD, Mrs. POOLE, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. ALONSO HATCH, GEORGE PARKES, HARRY LACY, CHARLES LECLERCQ, in their original parts, and first appearance of Mr. JOHN HART, (the celebrated Ethiopian character artist,) and Mr. J. E. BRAND, the eminent English baritone.
Next MONDAY, MAY 3, a SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMER SEASON will begin, with the famous
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS, IN THE BROOK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO MR. MAX STRAKOSCH.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, AT 8.
The habitués of the opera, and the musical public generally, are confidently relied upon by the principal artists in this City to support them in their intention to present Mr. Max Strakosch a benefit, in recognition of his past services to place the opera upon a permanent foundation in New-York.
The programme of the performance will include
First act of.....LOHENGRIN
Third act of.....TROVATORE
GRAND OLE BULL CONCERT.
SECOND ACT OF WILLIAM TELL.
AND LAST ACT OF DON PASQUALE,
and other attractions, which will be duly announced.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
The prices of Admission will be: Admission, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2 and $3, according to location; Boxes, $8, $10, and $15; Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1.
The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, 28th inst., at the Academy of Music.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
FOURTH MONTH. HAZEL KIRKE.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24TH-ST. AND BROADWAY, (DOUBLE STAGE.)
STEELE MACKAYE.....Manager
FOURTH MONTH. A WONDERFUL SUCCESS. FOURTH MONTH. | HAZEL KIRKE | FOURTH MONTH. Every Evening at 8:30. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Seats secured from 8 A. M. FOURTH MONTH.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
80TH TIME OF HAZEL KIRKE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRENCH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, RETURN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF MR. MAURICE GRAU'S World-famous French Opera Company.
MONDAY, May 3.....Mignon
TUESDAY, May 4.....Le Pre aux Clercs
WEDNESDAY, May 5.....Giroflé-Girofla
THURSDAY, May 6.....Le Postillon de Lonjumeau
FRIDAY, May 7, (Mlle. Marie's benefit,)
La Princesse de Trebizonde
SATURDAY MATINEE.....Le Postillon de Lonjumeau
SATURDAY EVE., May 8.....La Princesse de Trebizonde
Evening prices, 50c., $1, $1 50, and $2; boxes, $6, $8, $10. Matinée prices, 50c., $1, and $1 50.
Box-office opens Thursday.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Mr. NEIL BURGESS,
In Petroleum V. Nasby's farcical comedy,
WIDOW BEDOTT.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
MONDAY, May 3.—The Great and only HERRMANN, and first appearance in this country of
THE ONAFRE BROTHERS,
The Most Wonderful PANTOMIMIC ARTISTS in the World, who come direct from Paris expressly for this engagement.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock.
MME. CHATTERTON-BOHRER'S
MATINEE.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location.
To LADIES' SCHOOLS a liberal arrangement offered, for which an early application is requested.
Tickets, with plans, at Schuberth's, Union-square, and Chickering Hall.
For lessons and engagements for concerts address
GEORGE COLBY,
Musical Director and Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH-ST.
E. H. GOUGE.....Manager
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3,
MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING SCHOOL.
MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING SCHOOL.
MISS MINNIE PALMER, MR. W. J. SCANLAN,
and superb company of comedians and vocalists.
Indorsed by press and public everywhere.
Box-office now open for sale of seats.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
"Toccata," Brandeis, played by Joseffy, $1; "Strangers no More," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Full of Joy," galop, Adams, 30c.; "Garlands of Peace," for Decoration Day, Loretz, 25c.; 1,000 volumes of bound music at 50c. each.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'S
SPRINGTIDE "LECTURE CONCERTS."
The first at Steinway Hall, MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 4 o'clock. Subject—"The Music of the Present," assisted in duetts for two Pianos by Mr. Emil Mollenhauer. Tickets, $1, at Saalfield's, 839 Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.....Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON.....Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée, Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.

CHICKERING HALL. BURBANK.
MAY 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.
BURBANK. POLYTECHNIC.
Children's Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents and $1.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.
W. HENDERSON.....Proprietor and Manager
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
WEATHERSBY-GOODWIN FROLIQUES
in HOBBIES.

ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC RECITATIONS, AND VOICE CULTURE.—Ten private lessons, $20. EDWIN LAWRENCE, (son of Prof. Philip Lawrence,) No. 15 East 14th-st.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.
A meeting of the Municipal Gas Consumers' Protective Association will be held at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., corner Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock. All Municipal gas consumers are requested to attend as business of importance will be transacted.
By order of the Committee on Organization.
PETER CARROLL,
P. J. COE,
J. M. HORTON,
C. H. CARLING,
GEORGE THEISS.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—SQUARE AND UPright; best make; warranted six years; prices low for cash; monthly payments received, and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting trains as specified thereon.
The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY, (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 4:30 P. M. Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c. secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, as the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $5; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra.
Office, No. 265 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND.
Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 20th...	2 00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...	1 00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d...	3 00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st...	2 30 P. M.
Friday, 23d...	3 00 P. M.	Friday, 23d...	7 00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...	3 30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...	7 00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...	9 30 A. M.	Monday, 26th...	7 00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...	11 00 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th...	8 00 A. M.
Saturday, May 1...	1 30 P. M.	Friday, 30th...	10 00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M. Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier 41, N. R., foot of CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy $2. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer Andrew Harder leaves Pier 24, foot of Canal-st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 P. M., landing at Cornwall, Milton, and Highland each way. Fare, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager.....MR. LESTER WALLACK
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDID SUCCESSES EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS THEATRE.
Mr. George Hoey's adaptation.
A CHILD OF THE STATE,
was received on its first representation with almost UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM,
ACTING, SCENERY, MUSIC, TABLEAUS
eliciting such flattering acknowledgment as to induce the announcement that the play will be repeated
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Characters by
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE, Mr. GERALD EYRE, Mr. HARRY EDWARDS, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. GEORGE ULMER, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. H. PEARSON, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss ROSA RAND, Miss STELLA BONIFACE, and Miss MARION BOOTH.
"It cannot fail to hold the interest of every one."—*Herald.*
"It is undoubtedly a drama which will interest a large number of people—is full of good situations and climaxes."—*Times.*
"The emotional force of the drama is great. It was embellished with elaborate scenes and beautiful dresses, and was acted in a manner that aroused the heartiest enthusiasm."—*Tribune.*
"A long run may safely be predicted for 'A Child of the State.' The scenery is all new, and the piece is put on the stage in an elaborate style."—*World.*
"It made a distinctly popular success, and was received with a great deal of enthusiasm."—*Sun.*

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
SATURDAY MATINEE begins at 1:45.
Third week of Mr. Bartley Campbell's greatest play,
MY PARTNER
Presented with all the original Scenery, Music, &c., and with Messrs. LOUIS ALDRICH, CHARLES T. PARSLOE, FRANK MORDAUNT, HENRY CRISP, J. W. HAGUE, A. D. BILLINGS, WALTER LENNOX, Jr., GEORGE GASTON, F. J. REYNOLDS, and Misses DORA GOLDTHWAITE, JOSEPHINE LAURENS, LAURA THORPE.
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:45,
THIRD MATINEE OF MY PARTNER.
Seats for MY PARTNER may be obtained by mail, telegraph, or Bell telephone seven days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADELAIDE NEILSON.
HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager
NEILSON'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK!
Limited engagement of the greatest living representative of Shakespeare's heroines, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1880,
Also, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Nights of the week as IMOGEN in Shakespeare's tragedy of six acts,
CYMBELINE,
And on Tuesday and Thursday Nights, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, as Viola, in the delightful comedy,
TWELFTH NIGHT.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
55th Grand Annual Exhibition.
Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LECTURE BY THE REV. WILLIAM LLOYD on
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, at 8 o'clock, at the MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison-av. and 47th-st.
Subject—HAUNTED LONDON.
Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON.
HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.
Engagement of
Mr. DENMAN THOMPSON,
in his original creation of
JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Order carriages for 10:15 P. M.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE.
FORD & McCAULL.....Lessees and Managers
ALFRED CELLIER.....Conductor
Second Month. Unparalleled Success. AGES AGO. CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. | Not even the salutary Pinafore can boast of more innocent fun or fresh and buoyant humor.—*The Sun.*
Every evening at 8:10. Saturday at 2. Admission, 50 cents and $1. Box-office always open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. Every Evening.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE.....Associate Manager
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TWO MORE WEEKS.
THE ONLY MINSTREL COMPANY IN NEW-YORK.
Everything New. HAVERLY'S Undiminished
Complete Change. HAVERLY'S Popularity.
UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE. B'WAY & 28TH-ST.
CLOSED THIS EVENING FOR DRESS REHEARSAL.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 27,
and every evening thereafter and Saturday matinée,
Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. J. B. POLK
In the new comedy-drama by G. H. Jessop,
A GENTLEMAN FROM NEVADA.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

STANDARD HALL. 42D-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Mr. F. BERGNER'S ANNUAL CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.
Mr. W. C. BAIRD, BARITONE.
Mr. J. H. WILSON, Piano; Mr. B. BRANDT, Violin; Mr. M. SCHWARTZ, Violin; Mr. DIETRICH, Accompanist; Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Viola; Mr. G. MATZKA, Viola.
TICKETS, $1. TO BE HAD AT SCHUBERTH'S.

CHICKERING HALL.
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, AT 8 P. M.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO'S
CONCERT,
for the production of his own works.
Tickets, (including reserved seat,) $1; for sale by E. Schuberth, No. 23 Union-square.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.—MONDAY, 2:30 P. M., Chickering Hall. Last of Vale's popular series of entertainments by the New-York Pinafore Company. A brilliant cast, appropriate costumes, scenery, &c. Reserved seat tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents. Children 25 cents. At Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.
J. S. VALE, Manager.

GEN. TOM THUMB, WIFE, AND TROUPE,
AT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
GREATEST and GRANDEST SUCCESS of the SEASON.
MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON.
REGULAR PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION AT ALL TIMES, 25 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. FRANZ RUMMEL.
FIVE MATINEE PIANO RECITALS,
April 27, 29, May 1, 4, and 6, at 3:30 o'clock.
Subscription to the five recitals, $5.
Single admission, with reserved seat, $1 50.

LECTURES.

HON. MATHEW HALE
Will lecture before the Independent Republican Association upon the
CONDITIONS AND LIMITS OF PARTY FEALTY
at
STEINWAY HALL, THIS EVENING,
April 26, at 8:15.
Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW will preside.
Seats reserved for ladies.
The public are invited.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
MEETING MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1880,
At 8 o'clock.
Chickering Hall, corner 18th-st. and 5th-av.
A paper will be read by the
REV. EDWARD W. SYLE, D. D.,
on the subject of
JAPAN AS IT IS.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sandy Hook, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanus Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags.
J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STORAGE.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, MERCHANDISE, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate, light, clean, well-ventilated rooms; lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped; trucks to remove furniture. WILLIAM H. MICHALES, Nos. 36-48 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING THE STREETS AND AVENUES OF THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1880.
By direction of the Board of Commissioners, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the paved carriageways in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., for three years from July 1, 1880, subject to annual appropriations of Congress. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and schedule of streets to be swept can be obtained at this office, with all necessary information, upon application therefor, and bids upon these forms will alone be considered.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids.
W. J. TWINING,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

STEAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.
Tenders for the above service will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, Jamaica, until noon on the 31st day of June, 1880. The service is to be performed for several years, commencing not later than the 1st of January, 1881, but liable to termination at the end of five years on six months' notice being given.
The tenders must be sealed up and addressed to "The Colonial Secretary, Jamaica," and marked outside, left-hand corner, "Tender for steam communication round the Island of Jamaica."
Further particulars and printed copy of conditions of proposed contract can be obtained at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, and may also be seen at the Maritime Exchange.

PROPOSALS.
The present contract of lighting the city of Guayaquil being about to conclude in March, 1881, the Town Council solicits offers for lighting said city with gas or any better article. The contractor may calculate on 600 lights as a basis, more or less.
The proposals must be addressed to Mr. Gregorio de Ycaza, President of the Town Council of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and will be received not later than July 31.
GUAYAQUIL, March 20, 1880.
PEDRO J. NOBOA, Secretary.
For further particulars apply to E. & A. B. DREHER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City, Post Office Box 328.

OARSMEN READY FOR WORK

AMATEUR CREWS WHO WILL ROW IN THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

THE SCHUYLKILL COURSE SELECTED BY THE ASSOCIATION—PROTESTS TO BE ENTERED AGAINST HOLMES—THE DOUBLE-SCULL RACES—RATHBORNE AND LYON'S WONDERFUL SHELL.

In the convention of amateur oarsmen, termed the American Amateur Congress, held in August, 1872, the initial attempt was made to establish a national association of amateur oarsmen. The motion was defeated on the ground that it was impossible to establish in this country an association for governing a body of men who were so widely distributed. A few of the prominent amateurs, however, were of a different opinion, and they set themselves to work to devise a method whereby the amateur oarsmen of America could be brought under one controlling power. Such an organization, they argued, would fairly dispose of the many petty quarrels which existed about that time. Two or three years elapsed before these gentlemen were successful in the formation of the organization. At first its government was extended to only a few of the principal amateur clubs, but to-day it controls about 80 clubs, strictly amateur in character, and embracing in their locale the States from Massachusetts to Michigan, and from Canada to Louisiana. The regatta given under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the association on Saratoga Lake last August is still distinctly remembered. It exceeded for brilliancy anything that had been attempted in the line of amateur aquatics in this country. The regatta of the association for this year will take place at Philadelphia July 7, 8, and 9. Preparations for the event have been in progress for the past three months, and it is expected that it will surpass even its brilliant predecessor.

There are to be 10 events, 3 of which are to be college races. These include Senior singles, Junior singles, pair-oared, double-scull, four, six, and eight oars. The eight-oared races are something new, and they will undoubtedly arouse greater rivalry among college oarsmen. The rules of the association stipulate that all the championship races shall be rowed over a straighaway course, one and a half miles in length, except for the Detroit cup, which shall be three miles, with a turn. No finer course could be found than the one in Philadelphia which the committee have now under consideration. It extends from Columbia Bridge to the Falls Bridge, and is a beautiful sheet of water which in the Summer months is seldom ruffled. The great trouble with the course on Saratoga Lake was the uncertainty that always existed as to the condition of the water. Three days out of every five it would be rough and lumpy. It was exposed to the wind, and the slightest "cat's-paw" was sufficient to agitate its surface. Good water is one of the principal conditions which an oarsman looks for. This was one of the principal reasons why the Executive Committee named Philadelphia this season. It is not unlikely that the Quaker City will be the scene of all the future contests for the amateur championship of America.

The oarsmen of the East, South, and North-west have entered for a vigorous course of training. The Southern oarsmen possess a decided advantage over their rivals in having water to practice on the year round. Still their opponents have brought the gymnasiums into service, and it is doubtful if the Southerners appear at the starting place in any finer form than their Northern brethren. Last year the South carried off the honors in two of the six events, F. J. Mumford, of the Perseverance Boat Club, of New-Orleans, winning the Senior singles, and William Murray, of the Elizabeth, (Va.) Boat Club, the Junior singles. Mumford's victory may be termed an accident. Had it not been for the avariciousness of his backer, Holmes, of the Pawtucket Club, of Rhode Island, then a far superior sculler, would have captured the final heat without doubt. Holmes was so great a favorite that the betting was confined to second place. For this position the Southerners backed Mumford, while Rathborne, of the New-York Athletic Club, was the champion of the Northern oarsmen. The struggle between Rathborne and Mumford was thought to be so even, that to improve Rathborne's chances Holmes was ordered to wash Mumford. Homles had the first position on the starting line and Mumford the last. Immediately after the referee had given the word Holmes dashed across to follow his instructions, and in so doing got directly in the path of Rathborne. The latter was not cognizant of the Rhode Islander's intention, and, mistaking his purpose, set such a hot pace that Holmes could not get out of his way in time to prevent a foul, which, of course, disqualified him. After the foul Rathborne dropped back, and Mumford finished second. Holmes's backers when they saw Mumford finish second to their man were very much chagrined, but their chagrin turned to disgust when the referee disqualified Holmes and awarded the race to the Southener. It is being bruited about in boating circles that Holmes will be disbarred by the association before the season is over. If he competes in the National Regatta, it will be under protest. Rathborne will certainly protest against him, and many others have announced the determination to do likewise. Other irregularities are charged and some spicy disclosures may be expected if there is an investigation in his case. If Holmes is not a competitor, Mumford and the other finished oarsmen of the South will find a foe worthy of their mettle in Warren Goddard, of Harvard. Goddard has been in training all Winter. Of late he has been out daily practicing on the Harlem, under the mentorship of Warren Ross and George Faulkner. Ross considers Goddard equal, if not superior, to Holmes, and a race between them is looked for early in the season. Goddard will capture the college singles this season. Last year the single-oared races proved uninteresting, Lewis, of Cornell, being allowed a "walk-over" on account of the withdrawal of Goddard. It is estimated that at least 25 crews will enter for the four-oared race, and another grand struggle may be expected. At the last regatta, two final heats had to be rowed before the race could be decided. Those who were in the little steamer that followed the contesting crews vividly recall the brilliancy of the first final heat to the mile stake, where all the bow-tips were nearly aligned, so evenly were the crews matched, and also the gallant efforts of the stroke-oar of the Hillsdale four in the decisive heat, after he had fairly "gone to pieces."

The Shoe-wae-cae-mette, Wah-wah-sum, Wyandotte, North-western, Elizabeth, Hillsdale, Olympic, Mutual, Atalanta, Crescent, St. John, Quaker City, and many more of the other crack crews that strove for the laurel in last year's memorable contest, will be among the list of competitors. The interest in the regatta will, it is thought, centre upon the race between the double-scull crews. This branch of rowing has grown to be very popular during the past two seasons. The Executive Committee expect that at least 10 crews will start in this race. Ever since Rathborne and Lyon, of the New-York Athletic Club, won the championship last year, first-class scullers all over the country have been scouring around to obtain a partner to defeat them, and several alliances have been made which will prove formidable to the New-York Athletic Club crew. Hughes and Piepenbrinck are to row together. Holmes has secured Higgins, an ex-champion of the Upper Hudson. Powers and O'Donnell, the famous "cotton-jammers" of the Hope Club, of New-Orleans, are now in daily practice for the event. McGlinchy has picked out a good partner. Hennessey and Bennett have started in afresh, while George Gaisel and James Pilkington, of the newly-organized Metropolitan Rowing Association, have determined to capture the prize if possible. These crews, combined with those of the Minneola, Wyandotte, and and Wah-wah-sum Boating Clubs, present a threatening appearance. The form in which Rathborne and Lyon rowed at Saratoga last year excited a general feeling of envy, and the attention of the double-scull crews all over the country has been directed toward them ever since. The New-York Club boys are not over-confident that they can hold their present elevated position, but the feeling prevails that some unprecedentedly fast sculling will have to be done to defeat them. They have recently received a new shell, which Waters, the builder, says is the lightest double ever built. It is 38 feet long and 14 inches in width, and is fitted out with a complete Davis rig, with the exception of the outrigger. It weighs 41 pounds. The aggregate weight of this crew, when in condition, is only 340 pounds. Lyon is a trifle the heavier. They have been rowing together for the past two weeks, and will go to Philadelphia in excellent trim.

The Metropolitan crew will be above the average after they have rowed together some little time. They are both excellent oarsmen. Gaisel won the senior singles in the Harlem regatta last year, and Pilkington a like event in the regatta of the Metropolitan Association, on the Hudson River, last Fourth of July. As yet they have not been tried together. A new boat is being built for them by Waters & Sons, to be ready May 1.

Columbia will not be a competitor for the college four-oared championship, preferring to test her superiority at other important struggles. Crews from Princeton, Brown, Amherst, and Cornell Colleges, it is stated, will make their entries, and, no doubt, a spirited struggle will ensue. The Princeton four is now practicing on the Schuylkill, coached by John A. Kennedy, the professional sculler. The crew comprises T. Baker, bow; A. McLaren, No. 2; H. H. Brotherlin, No. 3, and George E. Johns, stroke. Their total weight is 685 pounds.

HARTMANN, THE NIHILIST.

It was reported yesterday that Hartmann, the Nihilist who was implicated in the attempt to blow up the Czar's train at Moscow, had arrived in New-York. Inquiries were made among the Socialists and others in this City who are acquainted with the movements of European revolutionists, but it was everywhere denied that Hartmann had come to this country. A gentleman stated that on Saturday last he had received a letter from a correspondent in London, who said that Hartmann was in London, and intended to stay there, as he was safer in that city than anywhere else.

THE BODY OF JOHN A. JANSSEN FOUND.

The body of a drowned man was found yesterday afternoon at the foot of Kent-street, Greenpoint, and, from papers found on the body, was identified as that of John A. Janssen, a ship-broker, of No. 80 Beaver-street, who disappeared in a strange manner on the night of March 13. Thomas Quigley, a stevedore at No. 196 Pearl-street, and deceased had passed the evening together in a social manner, and near 11 o'clock Mr. Janssen started, as he said, for his home. He took a Grand-street cross-town car for the purpose of going to the ferry to cross to Brooklyn, where he resided at No. 714 Lafayette-avenue. He was never seen alive after that time, so far as could be ascertained. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the jewelry and money were still on the body when found. The Police do not believe there was any foul play, but accept the theory that the deceased accidentally fell overboard. Mr. Quigley had offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the body dead or alive, and this will be claimed by the boy who first discovered it floating in the river. The body was fully identified last night.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HEGEMAN.

SERVICES AT GRACE CHURCH—DR. POTTER DECLARES HER DEATH TO BE A MURDER.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna Bradford Hegeman, who was killed at the Madison-Square Garden, took place yesterday afternoon at Grace Church. When the casket had been carried into the church, the doors had to be closed, so full was the building, and quite a large crowd waited outside until the services were concluded. There were no pall-bearers, and the services were of the simplest character. In accordance, it appears, with the known wishes of the deceased lady, there was no singing, though the Rev. Dr. Potter, who officiated, read the Four Hundred and Twenty-sixth Hymn, which was her favorite hymn. When the hearse and the carriages bearing the immediate relatives of the deceased arrived at the door of the church, the remains were met by the officers of the Hahnemann Hospital, the officers of the fair, and those of the Ladies' Aid Society, all of whom had previously gathered in the chantry of the church. The funeral procession was formed in the vestibule. First came Mr. Hegeman and his aged mother, Mr. Chauncey Depew, the brother-in-law of the deceased, with Mrs. Depew; then a number of other relatives of the Hegeman family; after this the officers of the hospital and others; Mr. Robert L. Stuart and Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, Mr. Frederick A. Conkling and Mrs. Burnham, Mr. Salem H. Wales and Mrs. Sinclair Tousey, Mr. Tousey and Mrs. Wales, Mr. Hiram Calkins and Mrs. Dr. Bartlett, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. D. J. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. O. H. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Roger H. Lyon and Mrs. Clark Bell, Dr. Dowling and Mrs. Dowling, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen, variously connected with the hospital or fair, to the number of 140. Though the funeral notice had requested that no flowers be sent, there were a number of floral ornaments of singular beauty carried into the church with the casket, which was cloth-covered, with silver handles, and a plate simply inscribed with the name and date of birth and death. Conspicuous among the floral tributes was a vase, three feet in height, made of white and blue flowers, and holding a bouquet of beautiful lilies. This was placed on the steps of the chancel, behind the casket, which lay in front, with a cross, pillar, pillow, and other smaller ornaments variously disposed about it. The altar and lectern were draped in black, and the Rev. Dr. Potter wore the usual white and black funeral robes. At the appropriate place in the service he laid aside the prayer-book and made a few remarks, not speaking more than five minutes. His voice was so low that only those nearest him could catch all that he uttered. Referring to the deceased lady, he said that her life was best exemplified in the sentence she had written in the Bible in which she had recorded the births of her children: "I expect to pass through this life but once. If there is any kindness to show, or any good thing I can do to my fellow-beings, let me do it now; let me not defer it, for I shall not pass this way again." Dr. Potter spoke of the young life cut short in the midst of its good work, and said that, "however much we might condemn the carelessness or cupidity which had wrought this murder," it was our duty to bear patiently the sorrows which God in His providence was pleased to send us. This outspoken remark caused a perceptible sensation among the large congregation present. At the close of the services, the remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment. Mrs. Hegeman was only 33 years old at the time of her death.

A WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

VEGETABLE PILLS THAT MRS. CHANDLER TOOK TO REGULATE HER SYSTEM.

Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, yesterday notified the Coroner's office that Mrs. Henrietta Chandler, aged 31 years, had died suddenly at her residence, No. 359 West Forty-seventh-street, under circumstances which rendered an investigation necessary. Coroner Ellinger assumed charge of the case, and, accompanied by Dr. Goldschmiedt, proceeded to the residence of deceased. The house is a two-story basement frame dwelling, occupied by Mr. John F. Chandler, a meat-dealer, doing business in Washington Market. It is handsomely furnished, and appearances indicate that Mr. Chandler is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Chandler is a well-preserved man, nearly 60 years of age, and the deceased was his second wife. They had been married between six and seven years. Residing in the same house are two grown daughters of Chandler by his first wife. The domestic relations are said to have been happy. The circumstances surrounding Mrs. Chandler's death, as gathered from the members of the family, are as follows: On Saturday evening she complained of not feeling well, and at about 10 o'clock, before retiring, she took a dose of what she called "vegetable pills," to regulate her system. As far as could be ascertained, she had taken pills of the same kind before without experiencing any bad effects. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning she was taken violently ill with convulsions. The inmates of the house were aroused, and Dr. Edward C. Woodbury, of No. 233 West Forty-eighth-street, the family physician, was summoned. He found the woman in great danger, and sent out for Dr. Frank Bosworth, of No. 25 West Forty-sixth-street, to assist him. The two physicians remained in attendance on the patient for upward of two hours, and when she had recovered from the convulsions they left the house. At 7 o'clock she was again seized with convulsions, and Dr. Woodbury was a second time summoned. When he arrived he found that the patient was beyond human aid, and she expired about 9 o'clock.

Dr. Woodbury said that it was impossible for him to diagnose the case correctly from the short time he was in attendance, and therefore did not feel justified in giving a certificate, particularly as he had been informed of the deceased having taken the "vegetable pills" on the night preceding the attack. He said that the symptoms of the case, especially the spasms of the patient, were similar to those in cases of strychnia poisoning. Miss Eliza Chandler, one of the step-daughters of the deceased, said that she was present when Mrs. Chandler took the pills, but she could not tell how many she took, and what object she had in view except, as she expressed it, "to regulate her system." It could not be ascertained yesterday where the pills were obtained. Dr. Goldschmiedt will to-day make a post-mortem examination to ascertain definitely the cause of death, and meanwhile the Coroner, aided by the Police, will endeavor to ascertain where the deceased obtained the pills which are supposed to have caused her death.

DRINK LED HIM TO HANG HIMSELF.

The remains of the man found hanging to a tree at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth-street and King's Bridge road, on Saturday, were yesterday identified at the Morgue as those of Louis Sauer, a German, 55 years of age, who formerly lived at No. 345 West Forty-fifth-street. He was a watch-maker by trade, but owing to his dissipated habits had not been able to obtain employment for a long time. At a late hour on Wednesday night he was found lying on the sidewalk in Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, bleeding from a slight cut in his throat. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he told an apocryphal story of having been attacked by footpads, who, finding nothing of value about him, cut his throat. The Police investigated the matter, and found that he had cut his throat, evidently with suicidal intent. The wound was so slight that he was discharged from the hospital the next day. Being entirely penniless and having no home, he wandered into the upper portion of the City, and on Thursday night slept in the lodgers' room at the One Hundred and Fifty-second-street Police Station. He was found hanging to the tree on Saturday afternoon, and he had doubtless hanged himself on the previous day. He had no known relatives in this City.

MOVING-DAY WITH THE SEVENTH.

The Seventh Regiment will move into its new armory to-day. The command will assemble at its old armory in full uniform, with overcoats rolled and knapsacks, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The escorting party, consisting of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding; the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Vose, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps, under command of Col. William A. Pond, will form a brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, of the Third Brigade. Line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, the left resting on Eighth-street, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. The Seventh Regiment will march from its old armory through Astor-place to Waverley-place, thence to Fifth-avenue, where it will be received with military honors by the escorting troops. The column will then move up Fifth-avenue to Sixtieth-street, thence to Madison-avenue; to Sixty-sixth-street and the new armory, arriving there about 4:30 o'clock. The escorting regiments will be entertained by the Seventh in the large drill-room, where a collation will be furnished by Delmonico. As the armory is not yet completed, there will be no military ceremonies in the building.

A PEARL-STREET SHIP-BROKER MISSING.

Inspector Murray was notified last evening of the unaccountable absence from his home of Mr. Charles B. Dix, a ship-broker doing business at No. 135 Pearl-street, and living in Brooklyn. Mr. Dix left his office at 3:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and told his partner, Mr. Mackey, that he would not return until Monday, as he had some private business to attend to, and would then go to Tarrytown, where his wife is at present staying with some relatives. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Mackey received a telegram from Mrs. Dix informing him that her husband had not arrived at Tarrytown as expected. As his whereabouts could not be discovered the Police were applied to, and Inspector Murray sent out a general alarm to all the Police stations directing search to be made for the missing gentleman. Mr. Dix is described as about 45 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, slim build, light complexion, blue eyes, and dark hair, slightly tinged with gray. He was dressed in a new gray business suit, and wore a soft black felt hat.

FOREST FIRES ON LONG ISLAND.

VILLAGERS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY TURNING OUT TO FIGHT THE FLAMES.

A number of serious forest fires have occurred in Suffolk County within the past week, and the progress of some of them was only checked by the heavy rainfall of Friday night. The most destructive one was started on Wednesday, in woods north of Andrew Chappell's place, near Artist Lake, Town of Brookhaven. In a few hours it swept the whole north plains and crossed what is known as the Whisky road, burning west of Currin's road, and north to Rocky Point, devastating over 900 acres, and destroying many cords of wood already cut. The principal loser is Elbert Ruland, of Middle Island, about 200 cords of wood belonging to him being burned. Sylvester Hallock lost 80 cords, and Amos Hallock and others lost heavily. The people of Rocky Point became greatly excited, and women as well as men turned out to fight the fire. Many people hurriedly removed their effects from their houses, and wet their outbuildings to protect them from flying sparks. People from the neighboring villages also hurried to the scene in the afternoon, when the fire was working rapidly toward Woodville before a strong south-easterly wind. About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the progress of the flames was stopped, but in the forenoon they burst out anew, burning eastwardly toward Riverhead. This fire continued burning through Friday, though the amount of damage was much less than on the previous days. On Friday night it was extinguished by the rain.

Fires have also raged in the vicinity of Coram. One started on the Webber farm, and swept through the woodland of Edgar Swezey and H. T. Hutchinson; thence taking an easterly course, and endangering the buildings on Telam Smith's place. Another was started at Medford, and ran north-east to Alfred Overton's buildings, where it was checked. Ham Smith lost 24 cords of wood, L. Walker about 40 cords, and Mr. Leaman a large quantity, and Webster Overton's standing timber was damaged to the amount of over $1,000. This fire is alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of railroad employes. Considerable standing timber has been destroyed on the farm of Alfred Beatty, at West Hills, and in the woods on the south side of the railroad track at Smithtown.

An unoccupied furnished house, owned by Elbert Ludlam, Oyster Bay, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, taking fire from burning brush. The loss is $8,000, on which there is an insurance in the Glen Cove of $5,000.

ALLEGED MALPRACTITIONERS.

THE STORY TOLD BY MRS. BURGHERSON OF TWO STANTON-STREET WOMEN.

To the Fifth Precinct Station, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, were taken as prisoners, yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Kaufman, aged 36, and her daughter, Maggie Kaufman, aged 18, both of No. 145 Stanton-street, this City, who are charged with malpractice. The victim is Mrs. Sophie Burgherson, a German woman, aged 33, who resides with her husband, Peter Burgherson, at No. 86 North Sixth-street, Williamsburg. She is the mother of five children, three of whom are living. The eldest is over 6 years and the youngest is 15 months. Last Tuesday Dr. A. C. Henderson, of No. 164 North Sixth-street, was called to see Mrs. Burgherson. He found that an operation had been attempted. He asked her the cause of her suffering, and she said she did not know: that she had done nothing that she knew of to cause it. On Friday, when he visited the woman again, she made a full confession of the means which brought about her trouble, but not until after he had told her that she was about to die. On Saturday Dr. Henderson waited on Coroner Nolan and made him acquainted with the facts of the case. That officer visited her and took her ante-mortem statement, which was to the following effect: On April 13 Mrs. Burgherson called on Mme. Kaufman, at No. 145 Stanton-street, for the avowed purpose of having an operation performed. Drugs were administered to alleviate her suffering. She called next day, according to instructions, and the operation was repeated. She was told to send a postal card in case she needed the services of Mrs. Kaufman again. On April 16 she sent the card, and Mrs. Kaufman and her daughter, Maggie, visited her at her house in Williamsburg, where a third operation was performed, the daughter assisting. Shortly afterward Mrs. Burgherson was taken sick. Mrs. Kaufman called again on the 20th inst., and was very earnest in her request to tell nobody anything about the matter.

When Coroner Nolan procured this statement he issued a warrant for the arrest of Mme. Kaufman, and placed it in the hands of Detectives Short and Holland, who proceeded to New-York. After visiting Police Head-quarters, they went to the Tenth Precinct Station, and consulted with Capt. Allaire. He sent Sergt. Cregen with them to No. 145 Stanton-street. They were at first refused admittance, but after parleying with a person who represented himself as Mme. Kaufman's husband and threatening to force an entrance, they were admitted only to find that Mme. Kaufman had fled. Her husband and daughter denied that she had been in the house during the day, but the officers found evidence that many minutes could not have elapsed since she had left the place. A warrant was then procured for the arrest of the daughter, who was taken into custody, brought to Brooklyn, confronted with the victim, and was recognized. Mrs. Kaufman was arrested yesterday morning in a house on First-avenue, New-York, and was likewise identified by Mrs. Burgherson. The prisoners will be taken before District Attorney Catlin this morning, when the Coroner will submit the papers in the case. Last evening the doctors said they entertained no hopes of the injured woman's recovery.

THE HERDER'S RECENT ALTERATIONS.

The Hamburg steam-ship Herder, which arrived from Hamburg last week, has been laid up for the last three months, during which time a number of alterations have been made in her. An elegant deck-house has been built over the cabin, containing a large smoking-room handsomely fitted up, and a drawing-room which connects with the saloon by means of a wide staircase. The galley has been placed in a new house on the main deck, just aft of the engines. There are one or two more new deck-houses forward. This gives up more space between decks for second and third class passengers. The lower masts, railings, and life-boats of the Herder have all been newly painted, and the woodwork has been thoroughly scraped and oiled.

A DOG'S ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.

Officer Meaney rushed into Hudnut's drug store about 11 o'clock last evening, holding with his right hand his left wrist, from which blood was flowing profusely. He explained that he had attempted to drive a troublesome dog from the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, and had been bitten in the attempt. Clerk McAuliffe at once began to cauterize the wound. The officer bore the pain bravely at first, but finally he fell over in a faint from which it was impossible to arouse him. He was removed to his residence by his associates. He had complained of the most intense pain in the left arm. It is feared that the animal which bit him was affected with hydrophobia.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Adelaide Neilson is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Rev. M. Carney, of Liverpool, is at the Windsor Hotel.

The Rev. H. M. Jackson, of Richmond, Va., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator W. W. Rockwell, of Glens Falls, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, and Allen Munroe, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Hon. A. C. Roche, the Hon. E. B. Roche, and the Hon. H. C. Plunkett, of Ireland, are at the Brevoort House.

Viscount de Tocqueville, of Paris, and the Hon. Milton S. Latham, of California, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

THE MILLERS' EXHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In pursuance of an act of Congress approved Jan. 24 last, entitled "An act to authorize the importation of articles for exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition, to be held at Cincinnati, in 1880, free of duty," the following regulations have been prescribed by the Treasury Department:

First—No duties, fees, or charges for the Customs service will be exacted on any such importations, except in case of withdrawal for consumption in the United States.

Second—The ports of Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, on the seaboard; and St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Detroit, Port Huron, and Chicago, as ports on the northern frontiers, will constitute the ports of entry at which such importations may be made.

Third—Goods destined for such exhibition may be entered at any of the above-named ports for immediate transportation without appraisement, in the manner prescribed by articles 875-885, both inclusive, of the general regulations of 1874.

Fourth—Upon the arrival of such goods at Cincinnati, they will be entered for warehouse, in the same manner as other goods transported in bond without appraisement, whereupon they may be placed in the exhibition building, but will remain under the custody and control of the Customs officers, and will not be removed therefrom unless regularly entered for consumption or exportation.

Fifth—In cases of exportations of such articles, existing regulations, requiring exports to be made in original packages, will be waived.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—The Coast Survey schooner Eagre, Capt. Ackley, arrived this morning from Fernandina.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, landed 809 emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday. The Hevelius, from Antwerp, landed 450.

William Allen, a ship carpenter, fell overboard at Pier No. 28 East River, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Peter Hayes and Michael Handley.

William Pepper, aged 40 years, was stricken with apoplexy at his residence, No. 231 Mercer-street, yesterday, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

A sneak thief entered the bakery at the Hotel Brunswick on Saturday and stole a gold watch valued at $100 from the vest of Jules Miller, the head pastry cook.

Mr. George F. Slosson, the billiard expert, is expected to arrive in this City on the 1st or 2d inst. His friends are arranging a reception for him, and will go down the Bay with a band of music to welcome him.

Henry Steinmets, aged 3 years, fell into a tub of boiling water at the residence of his parents, on Main-street near Mechanics-avenue, West Farms, on Saturday, and was so badly scalded that he died at noon yesterday.

During a fight early yesterday morning at Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, George Sigley, of No. 681 Broadway, was knocked down and had his right leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His assailants escaped.

The recently-organized Municipal Gas Consumers' Protective Association will hold an important meeting on Wednesday evening, in Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, which customers of the Municipal Gas Company are earnestly invited to attend.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will entertain their friends on board their new steam-ship Columbia, at Pier No. 17 East River, to-morrow afternoon. Ample facilities to examine the ship will be given, and the entertainment will include a brief season of dancing.

David Nicholas, the proprietor of an "envelope game" at No. 68 South Fifth-avenue, and William Jarons and Martin Kelly, attendants upon the "game," who were arrested by Capt. Brogan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, during a raid on the place on Saturday night, were yesterday held for trial in $500 bail each.

Mr. Augustin Daly has tendered the services of his company and the use of his theatre, Wednesday afternoon, for the benefit of the House of the Holy Family, No. 136 Second-avenue. A performance of the play entitled "The Way we Live" will take place on that occasion. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Starr, No. 108 East Sixteenth-street.

John Carlan, the attendant at the Russian baths, No. 18 Lafayette-place, who was arrested on Saturday evening on suspicion of having stolen diamond jewelry valued at $400 from Mr. Edward Duncan Sniffen, while he was bathing at the establishment, was brought before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. On complaint of Mr. Sniffen, the magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

Allan N. Lest, of Harlem, who was locked up in the Eighth Precinct Saturday night, charged with having passed a counterfeit quarter of a dollar on a driver of a Grand-street car, was honorably discharged by Justice Duffy in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. The Justice remarked that the arrest was entirely unauthorized, and the incarceration over night was an outrage for which the railroad company should be held responsible. *Lest will begin a suit against the company for false imprisonment.*

While Charles Hoyt, aged 13, of No. 6 Pacific-place, was on his way home Saturday night, carrying in his hand his week's wages, amounting to $1 84, he was accosted at Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street by two lads about his own age, who asked him what he was hurrying along for. Hoyt said that his mother was waiting for him, and then one of the lads named Michael Dakin, of No. 630 East Sixteenth-street, seized him about the waist and held him, while his companion stole the money. The two juvenile footpads ran off, pursued by Patrolman Gaw of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who captured Dakin. His accomplice escaped with the money. Dakin was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Charles S. Storms, a respectable-looking man, and son of Gen. Storms, a Militia commander, contracted a board bill of $9 at the restaurant of Josiah P. Sawtell, No. 61 Fourth-street, in January last. He gave Sawtell a check for the amount on "The Importers' and Traders' Bank," made payable to the order of "Cash." The check was repudiated at the bank, and Storms was arrested. In the Essex Market Court yesterday he was held to answer for false pretense. Storms, it appears, was once well off, but has lately become reduced in circumstances. He disliked, it is said, to own this fact, and rather than acknowledge his lack of means to meet so small a debt drew the check, intending, in good faith, to make it good before a demand should have been made upon the bank for its payment. Storms's bail was fixed at $500.

Arthur Dudley Walcot, alias "Thorp," left his mother, Mary Ann Walcot, of No. 21 Bayard-street, four weeks ago and went to Newark, taking with him, it is alleged, $180 belonging to her. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Walcot was awakened by the noise of some one breaking into the rear of her residence. She discovered her son and a comrade in the act of climbing into the rear window, intent, so she charges, upon committing a burglary. She cried for the Police, and Officer Masterson, of the Tenth Precinct, ran to the rear of the house and captured the pair. Walcot's comrade was Michael Connolly, who said he lived at No. 400 Cherry-street. They were arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, where Mrs. Walcot preferred a charge of burglary against them. They were both held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club-house, lying in the river off the foot of Eagle-street, was broken into by river thieves Saturday night, who carried away sails and rigging valued at $500.

Kate Phillips, aged 19, while under the influence of whisky, Saturday night, jumped from the second-story window of the house No. 67 North Tenth-street, escaping with no more serious injuries than a sprained ankle.

William Morrison, aged 27, of No. 662½ Van Buren-street, fired a pistol at a cat on the back fence yesterday morning. He missed the cat, but his bullet made its way through the back basement window of No. 264 Lafayette-avenue, opposite, and lodged in the arm of Mrs. Josephine Palmer, aged 31, while she sat at breakfast. Morrison was arrested.

A collection was taken up in Plymouth Church yesterday for the American Missionary Association. Mr. Beecher made an earnest appeal for generous contributions. He concluded by saying: "Now let the baskets be passed. There are slips in the pews for the use of any who wish to put down larger sums than they think safe to carry to church."

LONG ISLAND.

Bishop Littlejohn will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Farmingdale, on Wednesday, May 5.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of Long Island will hold a convention at Patchogue on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, with the Rev. George A. Hall, Grand Secretary for this State, as director.

William H. Barto, accused of bigamy, who escaped from Constable Robbins, at Amityville, early in 1877, was recaptured at Lake Grove, last Saturday, by Constable Cornelius, who took him to his home in Amityville. While the officer was eating his supper Barto again escaped, and took to the woods. He has thus far succeeded in eluding pursuit, and it is believed that he has left Suffolk County.

NEW-JERSEY.

Peter Mills, a wealthy resident of Woodside, Newark, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself in the loft of his barn. He was nearly 80 years of age, and for some days had been complaining of his head. He leaves a wife and one son.

Yesterday afternoon James Denerly, an Englishman, just arrived in Newark, was set upon at Mechanic and Ward streets by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of two sovereigns. The Police arrested E. D. Murphy and William Rinder. Murphy was identified as the man who stole the money.

The Grand Jury of Essex County have for the past few days been busy in investigating the charges that certain people evaded the payment of personal taxes by swearing off a larger amount than they were taxed for as indebtedness. Yesterday it was stated that the Grand Inquest had found an indictment against Thomas W. Dawson, of the leather manufacturing firm of J. H. & T. W. Dawson & Co., of Newark, and President of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company. It is stated that he was taxed for $18,000 worth of personal property, and that he offset this by swearing off $28,000 indebtedness.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.—H. C. Aspinwall, the Rev. William Arthur, Mrs. William Arthur, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bell, W. Bell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Bomann, Mr. Beloe, E. S. Bouse Broughton, Mr. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Carvallo Borges, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bonnell, Miss Bonnell, G. L. Black, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Clark, John Claflin, A. B. Cruickshanks, Montague Chapman, W. Carson, the Rev. Michael Carney, W. M. M. Case, Mr. Colby, Edward Delano, Miss H. A. De Vol, Edward Davies, Mrs. Eastabrook, S. T. Earl, the Rev. Thomas Evans, Mrs. Thomas Evans and child, David Folsom, Cyrus Clarke, Max French, Mr. and Mrs. Firth, Mr. Fanning, S. Fenton, Jr., Miss Firth, Henry Gebhardt, C. W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gee and child, R. B. Glenny, Mr. Homans, Miss Homans, Dr. Hadden, Miss Howard, S. Houghton, G. Houghton, Thomas H. Hodgson, E. H. James, J. J. Jonas, Miss Judson, Wilson King, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Livingston, Norman Lavers, Mr. Lauriell, J. M. Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Leech and two children, A. Lemerus, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Langfeld, Capt. E. Moreton, Mrs. Moreton and three children, Dr. S. B. Morrow, the Rev. C. P. MacDonald, W. H. Macpherson, Ernest Mitchell, W. K. Mollison, A. Marmod, E. P. Marichel, Edward Nollain, William Rivin, A. W. Newton, Benjamin Odle, Mr. Perkins, H. C. Pemberton, W. R. Phillips, W. C. Phillips, A. A. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Post, Miss Louise E. Potter, E. Pike, Jr., Miss Pike, the Hon. Horace Plunkett, C. H. Quick, Thomas Quinsey, Jr., the Hon. A. C. Roche, the Hon. E. Roche, Miss Richardson, Miss Ada Reed, Miss Bertha Reed, Mr. Richardson, Frederick Rylands, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stoddard, James Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Smith and child, Elisha Smith, W. S. Snell, Alberto Velanove, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ware, Mrs. E. G. Wiley, Master Frederick Wiley, E. A. Ward, Charles West, Prof. S. G. Williams, Charles Wyndham, Mr. Cooper, J. M. Mitchell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:05 | Sun sets......6:51 | Moon rises..9:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M. Sandy Hook..8:35 | A. M. Gov. Island..9:24 | A. M. Hell Gate..10:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, APRIL 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship St. Albans, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool 14 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Brown, Bristol 18 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Britannic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool April 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Plantyn, (Belg.,) Falck, Antwerp 15 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Strathairly, (Br.,) Fenwick, Philadelphia April 24, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Alhambra, (Br.,) McIlhenny, St. John, N. F., April 18, and Halifax 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship St. Petersburg, (Norw.,) Hansen, Havre 73 ds., with iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Ship Nor, (Norw.,) Torgerson, Amsterdam 60 ds., with iron and barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Admiral, (Ger.,) Bunje, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Columbia, (Ger.,) Schumaker, Bremen 46 ds., with empty barrels and old iron to order—vessel to Watjen, Toel & Co.

Bark Hawthorne, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Hull 70 ds., with iron to J. W. Sellig & Co.—vessel to Scammell Bros.

Bark Sylphide, (Norw.,) Petersen, Glasgow 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Granville Belle, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Purdy, Antwerp 39 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Dorina, (Aust.,) Bartoli, Bordeaux 43 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark A. E. Botsford, (of Sackville, N. B.,) Atkinson, Bayonne 35 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Duppel, (Ger.,) Ehoff, Bremen 74 ds., with salt and barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Fortuna, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool 41 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Friso, (Norw.,) Svendson, London 36 ds., with old iron and rags to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Inga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Oporto 34 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Yarra Yarra, (Norw.,) Klocker, Falmouth 39 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Annot Lyle, English, of and 30 ds. from Liverpool, with iron, &c., to order—vessel to Williams & Guion.

Bark Lucille, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jameson, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Scammell Bros.

Bark Cedar Croft, (of St. John, N. B.,) Young, Antwerp 30 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Nada, (Aust.,) Sodich, Cette 58 ds., with salt and wine to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Florence, Flynn, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig Alida A. Smith, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Dublin 35 ds., via Long Island Sound, with old iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, E.S.E.; cloudy; at City Island, light, S.E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Nevada, for Glasgow; Sirius, for Liverpool; Oakville, for Cork; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; bark Ameer, for St. Nazaire.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ships Franconia, for Portland; General Whitney, for Boston.

BELOW.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, bark Mary Agnes, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. R. G. Moran, for St. John, N. B.; Mary Brewer, Ella Hodgdon, and Mary Stewart, for Boston; Mary Sands, for Augusta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Bertha, Crickett, from Marseilles, which arr. 24th and anchored at Sandy Hook, came up this A. M.

BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, April 25.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Gellert, Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York April 15, for Hamburg, arr. off the Lizard to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia April 15, for Liverpool, arr. off Crookhaven to-day.

CARPETS.

Buy of the Manufacturers and Save Intermediate Profits.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST APPROVED VARIETIES OF CARPETS AND FLOOR COVERINGS,

Manufactured by Ourselves

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S RETAIL TRADE, CONSISTING OF

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, &c., &c., IN

New Styles and Designs.

THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND TO COMBINE IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE ELEGANCE OF APPEARANCE AND POSITIVE WEARING QUALITIES, AND ARE WELL WORTHY OF THE INSPECTION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS.

WE ALSO OFFER A FULL LINE OF TURKISH and EAST INDIAN RUGS and MATS, CHINA MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CHURCHES, STEAMERS, AND HOTELS.

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John Van Gaasbeek, Manager

Wei De Meyer's

CATARRH CURE.

One package is generally sufficient. A Real Cure for $1 50!

Economy IN FURNITURE.

An immense stock accumulated during the time of low prices.

"Buy of the Maker,"

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STORES, 104, 106, & 108 WEST 14TH-ST.,

Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

Our manufactory, Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th-st., is superintended by Mr. H. C. Glinsmann, of the late firm of J. Zeigler & Co.

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UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. GOOD GOODS. MODERATE PRICES. COUNTRY COTTAGES A SPECIALTY. Send for Illustrated Price List.

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NINETEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

We are Now Ready

TO OFFER THE GREATEST

And Most Unprecedented

BARGAINS

IN

Ladies', Children's, and Infants'

UNDERCLOTHING,

Comprising only the Very Finest Linen, Cambric, Linen Lawn, Nainsook, Linon D'Inde, and "Pride of the West" Muslin Garments.

ALSO,

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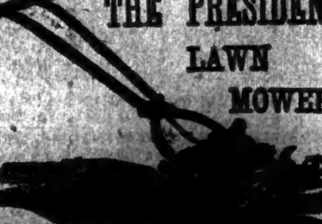

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To the Hon. William E. Dodge:

DEAR SIR: The great changes in our City during your long and active business career are but little understood and almost forgotten. With the details of these changes during the last sixty years you are especially familiar. Many incidents and reminiscences are known to you which would be of great interest to us.

We learn with pleasure you have been induced to write out many of your recollections as a citizen and merchant during this eventful period. We beg you will name some evening at an early date when we can listen to a lecture from you upon the changes through which the New-York of your boyhood has become the New-York of to-day. We are, very truly,

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

E. D. MORGAN,	JAS. M. BROWN,
JOHN A. STEWART,	HOWARD POTTER,
H. C. POTTER,	ROYAL PHELPS,
SAM. D. BABCOCK,	F. S. WINSTON,
J. J. ASTOR,	A. A. LOW,
SAM. SLOAN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
W. A. WASHBURN,	PETER COOPER,
W. H. VANDERBILT,	CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
HENRY HILTON,	W. WALTER PHELPS.

New-York, April 17, 1880.

New-York, April 19, 1880.

To Messrs. E. D. Morgan, John A. Stewart, J. J. Astor, Henry C. Potter, Sam. D. Babcock, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 17th inst., and in reply to your very kind request, it will afford me pleasure to meet you at the Association Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, and to deliver the lecture I have prepared on the New-York of Fifty Years Ago.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Tickets of admission can be secured, without charge, at the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

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EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE IN CHIP, STRAW, MILAN, TUSCAN, AND LEGHORN

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AND BONNETS, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' MUSLIN

UNDERWEAR

AND INFANTS' OUTFITS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. QUALITY THE BEST. PRICES THE LOWEST.

WE ARE EXHIBITING A FINE LINE OF

LACES

AND LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, HAMBURGS, &c., AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

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LACE CURTAINS.

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FRINGES, BUTTONS, BEADED GIMPS, BRAIDS, GIRDLES, &c., AT OUR VERY LOW PRICES.

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Black and Colored Surahs—White, Black, and Solid Colored Satin de Lyons. Persian and Tinsel Brocades for Coats and Trimmings. Fancy, Plain and Glace Louisines—and an elegant stock of Black Brocades for Overdresses, &c., together with a large line of Plain Black and Fancy Colored Failles, Taffetas, Satins, &c.

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